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CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT

AN OUTLINE OF ITS ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION FROM 1850 TO 1936

BY ELSEY HURT

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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FOREWORD

Those who have studied, however briefly, the administrative organization of the California state government have found their task rendered more difficult by the lack of any single source book for historical information in this field. Miss Elsey Hurt, a librarian in the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, has attempted to meet this difficulty by outlining in condensed form the development of our present state agencies. The work is intended to supplement and amplify the Index-Chart, "California State Government under the Constitution and Laws, January, 1935," issued by the Bureau in 1935.

An expression of recognition and appreciation is due the State Department of Finance for the publication of "California State Government: An Outline of Its Administrative Organization from 1850 to 1936." The Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California presents this concise reference work with the hope that it will serve a useful purpose.

SAMUEL C. MAY

Director, Bureau of Public Administration
University of California

Berkeley, California
July 1, 1936

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INTRODUCTION

The California state government has been in existence for eighty-five years. During that time its administrative branches have undergone a bewildering number of variations, expansions, reorganizations. At no time has the form of organization become so crystallized that it has been possible to point to it and say, "We have finished building our machinery of government; we have now a mechanism so smooth-running, so finely balanced, so efficient, so economical in operation that no further change in design is necessary." It is safe to assume that changes will always be necessary. We probably never shall have any extended period of time without some alteration in our public agencies.

Since the organization of government is being modified constantly, any study of its structure at a given time is outdated even before such study can appear in print. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made here to show the formation of certain agencies of the California state government as of March 1, 1936; and to investigate the history of their development. In this way the complex and intricate background at least of our present administrative authority will be brought to view.

This research has been limited in three ways. In the first place, only those divisions of the state government known as departments have been studied. All other independent agencies, boards, commissions, and offices have been left for some future investigation. In the second place, only the administrative machinery has been treated; the functions of a department have received no mention, except incidentally in certain cases. As a matter of fact, function is suggested by the mere title of a subdivision in all but rare instances. In the third place, the study is in outline form. Anything extraneous to the avowed purpose of tracing the development of each agency and its subdivisions has been omitted. This means that no conclusions are drawn, and that discussion is everywhere limited as much as possible.

The arrangement of the material for most of the departments has been determined by the fact that it may be used from two points of view: interest in contemporary problems and research in historical background. A chart showing the organization of the department is supplemented by a list of the divisions and all their subdivisions. These are followed by a brief description of the department as a whole, reviewing its history, the law creating it, the original divisions, and

any unusual facts of significance in its development which need emphasis or which can not be discussed in the outline itself. "Section I—Historical" includes a description of all those agencies existing before the creation of the department, whose powers and duties were finally transferred to it. "Section II—Present Organization" shows all changes in divisions and subdivisions that have occurred since the date of creation of the department. Students who desire information concerning present structure only will find their material segregated from the mass of heterogeneous items relating to the early history of the body.

The sources from which this information was obtained include the California statutes, the annual or biennial reports and special publications of the agencies concerned, the departmental monthly reports to the Governor's Council, the pamphlet issued by the Supervisor of Documents in 1934 entitled "Agencies of the California State Government and What They Do," interviews with state officials, and letters from the directors of the departments. No bibliography, other than this general list, has been compiled. Direct quotations are accompanied, of course, by references to the sources from which they come. All quotations which are not followed by references are taken from the statutes. If the agency or subdivision was established by legislative act, the complete statutory citation appears in a footnote at the end of the paragraph. It should be observed that the functioning of the majority of the departments at the present time is regulated by legal codes, in particular the Political Code; but in this study only the original act which created a given agency has been cited. Even if the governing power was not established by statute, the specific dates of origin, of change of title, or of transfer, have been given if it was possible to determine them. In order to insure accuracy of statement, each chapter has been submitted to the department concerned, to be checked by some official designated by the director.

This outline is designed to contribute to various types of interest and research. It is hoped that certain librarians, legislators, teachers of political science, lawyers, and students of government will find it of value.

AGRICULTURE



STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The State Board of Agriculture is a body, independent of the Department of Agriculture, which was set up in its present form in 1929. Its history goes back, however, to 1854. In that year the State Agricultural Society was established. In 1863 a Board of Agriculture was created to manage the affairs of the society. The State Agricultural Society was declared to be a state institution in 1880, and the same act provided for a State Board of Agriculture of twelve members to be appointed by the Governor, which would have exclusive management of the society, and which would arrange for an annual fair at Sacramento. This organization continued, with only minor changes, until 1929.

A law passed in 1929 (ch. 853, p. 1883; approved June 19, 1929, in effect Aug. 14, 1929) transferred to the Department of Finance all the powers and duties of the State Board of Agriculture and of the State Agricultural Society. A Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society was established in place of the State Board of Agriculture to administer the activities of the society.

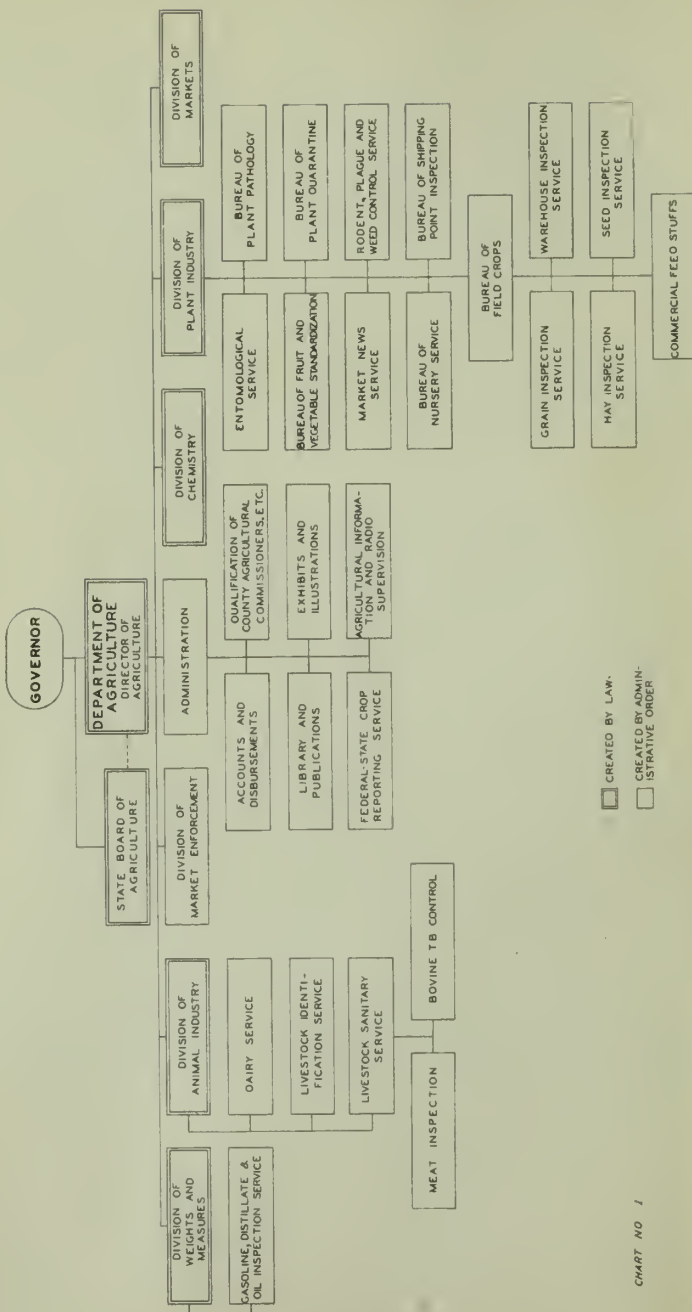
The act also expressly continued in force the State Board of Agriculture, but gave it new duties and made it essentially a new body. It now consists of nine members, of which eight are appointed by the Governor and the ninth is the president of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society. The duties of the board are to "inquire into the needs of the agricultural industry of this State and the functions of the department [of agriculture] in relation thereto, and to confer and advise with the Governor and the director." It has thus become a body which acts in an advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture.

For a fuller discussion of the historical background of this agency, described only briefly above, and for complete statutory references, see AGRICULTURE in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Finance* (p. 77).



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AS ORGANIZED MAY 1, 1936



☒ CREATED BY LAW

☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

CHART NO 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As Organized May 1, 1936

ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

1. Dairy Service
2. Livestock Identification Service
3. Livestock Sanitary Service
 - a. Meat Inspection
 - b. Bovine Tuberculosis Control

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

DIVISION OF MARKET ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION OF MARKETS

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

1. Entomological Service
2. Bureau of Field Crops
 - a. Grain Inspection Service
 - b. Hay Inspection Service
 - c. Warehouse Inspection Service
 - d. Seed Inspection Service
 - e. Commercial Feed Stuffs
3. Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization
4. Market News Service
5. Bureau of Nursery Service
6. Bureau of Plant Pathology
7. Bureau of Plant Quarantine
8. Rodent, Plague and Weed Control Service
9. Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection

DIVISION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Gasoline, Distillate and Oil Inspection Service

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture was the outgrowth of a heterogeneous collection of boards, bureaus, and commissions, the earliest of which was established in 1880. The department was created in 1919 (ch. 325, p. 542; approved May 16, 1919, in effect July 22, 1919). The position of Director of Agriculture was created at the same time; this officer being appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. As specified in the law, he succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Commissioner of Horticulture, the State Board of Horticultural Examiners, the State Dairy Bureau, the State Veterinarian, the Stallion Registration Board, the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, the Board of Citrus Fruit Shipments, and the Cattle Protection Board.

At the time the department was set up, a Division of Plant Industry and a Division of Animal Industry were specified as subdivisions. Statutes 1921 (ch. 606, p. 1036) added the Division of Agricultural Chemistry, the Division of Markets, and the Division of Weights and Measures. At the present time the major divisions are the same as those given above, except for the designation Division of Chemistry instead of Agricultural Chemistry, with the addition of the Division of Market Enforcement. Wherever possible the law which created these divisions and their subdivisions, or which necessitated their establishment, has been given in the discussion. For the current legal provisions under which they operate now, however, the latest Agricultural Code should be consulted.

Besides these divisions, there are included under the general designation Administration the six subdivisions: Accounts and Disbursements; Library and Publications; Federal-State Crop Reporting Service; Qualification of County Agricultural Commissioners, Deputies, and Inspectors; Exhibits and Illustrations; and Agricultural Information and Radio Broadcast Supervision.

For the relationship between the department and the Board of Agriculture, see *State Board of Agriculture* (p. 5).

I

Historical: before 1919**Board of State Viticultural Commissioners**

- 1880 A Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1880. Two of the commissioners were to be appointed from the state at large, and one from each of the seven viticultural districts established by the law.

Stats. 1880, ch. 62, p. 52. Approved and in effect Apr. 15, 1880.

- 1895 The acts relating to the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners were repealed in 1895. Its property was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of California. The activities of the board were to be continued by the University.

Stats. 1895, ch. 189, p. 235. Approved Mar. 27, 1895; in effect Dec. 31, 1895.

- 1913 In 1913 the Legislature created a new State Board of Viticultural Commissioners to promote the progress of the viticultural industries of the state, through the collection and dissemination of information, lectures, reports, etc.

Stats. 1913, ch. 196, p. 340. Approved May 28, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners when it was created in 1919. For later history see *Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control* under *Division of Plant Industry*—*Bureau of Plant Quarantine* (p. 26).

State Board of Horticulture

- 1881 Section 8 of an act passed in 1881 provided for the appointment by the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners of an officer who should do for horticulture what the board did for viticulture. Pursuant to this, there was organized an advisory State Board of Horticultural Commissioners, within the then Board of State Viticultural Commissioners. Another law passed this same year (ch. 75, p. 86) gave authority to create County Boards of Horticultural Commissioners, such county boards to report annually to the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners.

Stats. 1881, ch. 51, p. 51. Approved and in effect Mar. 4, 1881.

- 1883 A State Board of Horticulture, whose duty it was to promote the horticultural interests of the state, was created in 1883. The board was to consist of nine members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Two of the members were to be appointed from the state at large, and one from each of the seven horticultural districts established by the act.

Stats. 1883, ch. 63, p. 289. Approved and in effect Mar. 13, 1883.

- 1903 The acts establishing and amending the powers and duties of the State Board of Horticulture were repealed in 1903. The office of State Commissioner of Horticulture was created to succeed to the powers and duties of the board. See entry below.

State Commission of Horticulture

- 1903 An act to create a State Commission of Horticulture, passed in 1903, created the office of State Commissioner of Horticulture as successor to the State Board of Horticulture, which was abolished. All the latter's books, records, and property were to be turned over to the new officer. The commissioner was to be appointed by the Governor, to hold office for a term of four years or at the Governor's pleasure. Continuing the subdivisions established by the board, the commission developed quite a departmental organization. According to the Political Code sections as they were amended in 1911 (ch. 600, p. 1127) three divisions were specified. A fourth was added in 1918. These divisions are discussed briefly below.

Stats. 1903, ch. 379, p. 524. Approved and in effect Mar. 26, 1903.

- 1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Commissioner of Horticulture when it was created in 1919.

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

- 1911 This office was one of the subdivisions specified in the act of 1911. It probably existed, however, from the time the commission was established in 1903.

2. QUARANTINE DIVISION.

The inception of this division can be traced back to April 6, 1881, when the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners appointed a Chief Executive Horticultural Officer. The work was continued by an Inspector of Fruit Pests, appointed in 1883 when the State Board of Horticulture was established. The development of the subdivision under both the board and the commission is presented here. For the later history of quarantine activities

under the Department of Agriculture, see *Division of Plant Industry—Bureau of Plant Quarantine* (p. 25).

State Board of Horticulture. Inspector of Fruit Pests.

- 1883 The law which created the State Board of Horticulture provided for the appointment by the board of an Inspector of Fruit Pests, whose duties included the quarantining of infected or infested areas. This led to the creation of Quarantine Guardians and a Quarantine Officer.

Stats. 1883, ch. 63, p. 289. Approved and in effect Mar. 13, 1883.

State Board of Horticulture. Publishing and Quarantine Bureau.

- 1889 Provision was made in 1889 for the appointment of a Clerk of the Publishing and Quarantine Bureau in place of the Inspector of Fruit Pests, and also for the appointment of Quarantine Guardians. The first specific quarantine law was passed in 1899 (ch. 76, p. 91).

Stats. 1889, ch. 86, p. 89. Approved and in effect Mar. 7, 1889.

Quarantine Division

- 1903 A Quarantine Department was established in the State Commission of Horticulture at the time of its creation, as a continuation of the work previously carried on under the State Board of Horticulture. The act of 1911, however, was the first law to name specifically a Quarantine Division in the commission.

3. INSECTARY DIVISION.

- 1907 As early as 1881 (ch. 75, p. 86) provision was made for the appointment of County Boards of Horticultural Commissioners to inspect infected areas, and to provide for the extermination of injurious insects. The appointment in 1883 of an Inspector of Fruit Pests (discussed above) continued the work.

Insectary work for the propagation and study of beneficial insects was started under the State Board of Horticulture and was continued by the State Commission of Horticulture. The insectary was destroyed by the San Francisco earthquake, however. In 1908 a new insectary was built as the result of an appropriation made in 1907, and the Insectary Division seems to have become a separate department in the commission. In 1899 and 1905 appropriations

were made for importing or searching for beneficial insects, but the act of 1907 was specifically for "searching for, securing, introducing, propagating and distributing beneficial insects, and for the purpose of constructing suitable structures and acquiring necessary appliances to carry on such work." The act of 1911 named among the three divisions an Insectary and Pathological Division. For the later development of this work, see *Division of Plant Industry—Entomological Service* (p. 21).

Stats. 1907, ch. 332, p. 612. Approved Mar. 19, 1907.

4. RODENT CONTROL DIVISION.

1918 The creation of this division in 1918 was authorized by Emergency Resolution No. 23 of the State Board of Control. For later activities under the Department of Agriculture, see *Division of Plant Industry—Rodent, Plague and Weed Control Service* (p. 26).

1919 The control and destruction of predatory animals was assigned to the State Commission of Horticulture in 1919. The work was placed in this division.

Stats. 1919, ch. 133, p. 178. Approved May 2, 1919; in effect July 22, 1919.

State Dairy Bureau

1895 In 1895 provision was made for the appointment by the Governor of three persons to constitute a State Dairy Bureau. They were to serve until July 1, 1897. On that date "the State Dairy Bureau shall cease to exist, and all provisions in this Act relating to said State Dairy Bureau shall be null and void . . ."

Stats. 1895, ch. 33, p. 41. Approved and in effect Mar. 9, 1895.

1897 A permanent State Dairy Bureau, "which shall succeed the one now in existence in every respect," was established in 1897. The three members were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1897, ch. 75, p. 65. Approved and in effect Mar. 4, 1897.

1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Dairy Bureau when it was created in 1919. See *Division of Animal Industry—Dairy Service* (p. 17).

State Veterinarian

1899 The position of State Veterinarian was created in 1899. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. His term was set at four years in 1909

(eh. 286, p. 431). His duty was the protection of the health of all domestic animals of the state from contagious and infectious diseases.

Stats. 1899, ch. 96, p. 129. Became a law Mar. 18, 1899.

- 1911 The duties of the State Veterinarian were expanded by laws passed in 1911 and 1917, which made him a member of the Stallion Registration Board and the Cattle Protection Board, and required that he carry out the provisions of the act providing for meat inspection.
- 1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Veterinarian in 1919. For later history, see *Division of Animal Industry—Livestock Sanitary Service* (p. 18).

Board of Citrus Fruit Shipments

- 1901 The appointment by the Governor of an Inspector of Citrus Fruit Shipments was provided for by a law passed in 1901. This was amended in 1903 to provide for the appointment of several inspectors.
- Stats. 1901, ch. 224, p. 663. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1901.*
- 1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the Board of Citrus Fruit Shipments in 1919. The act of 1901 was specifically repealed in 1931.

State Board of Horticultural Examiners

- 1909 A State Board of Horticultural Examiners was created in 1909 to give examinations in the counties to candidates for the position of County Horticultural Commissioner (now County Agricultural Commissioner). The board consisted of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.
- Stats. 1909, ch. 118, p. 185. Approved and in effect Mar. 6, 1909.*
- 1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Horticultural Examiners in 1919. These activities are now included in the general administration of the department. Examinations are given to county agricultural commissioners, deputy county agricultural commissioners, and county agricultural inspectors.

Stallion Registration Board

- 1911 A Stallion Registration Board, consisting of the president and the secretary of the California State Board of Agriculture and

the State Veterinarian, was created in 1911. Its purpose was to encourage the horse-breeding interests of the state. For its later development, see *Division of Animal Industry—Stallion Registration Service* (p. 19).

Stats. 1911, ch. 677, p. 1306. Approved May 1, 1911; in effect Aug. 1, 1911.

Department of Weights and Measures

- 1913 In early laws and in the Political Code of 1872 the Secretary of State was made ex officio State Sealer of Weights and Measures. The Political Code section was not specifically repealed until 1921. A standard of weights and measures was established in 1911 (ch. 211, p. 383). Reference to the authority of the state to provide therefor is found in the constitution (Art. XI, sec. 14, adopted Oct. 10, 1911). An active Department of Weights and Measures was not set up until 1913, however. In that year the office of State Superintendent of Weights and Measures was created. This officer was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, subject always to removal at the pleasure of the Governor.

Stats. 1913, ch. 597, p. 1086. Approved June 16, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1921 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures in 1921. See *Division of Weights and Measures* (p. 27).

State Market Commission

State Commission Market

- 1915 In 1915 the State Commission Market and the office of the State Commission Market Director were created. Their duties were to receive from the producers and to sell on commission the agricultural, fishery, dairy, and farm products of the state. The director was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1915, ch. 713, p. 1390. Approved June 10, 1915; in effect Aug. 9, 1915.

State Market Commission

- 1917 The act of 1915 was repealed in 1917. A State Market Commission to promote, assist and encourage the organization and operation of cooperative marketing associations was created in place of the State Commission Market. The commission consisted of a director, to be appointed by the

Governor for a term of four years, and a secretary, to be appointed by the director. A State Fish Exchange was created as a department of the commission in this same year. For a fuller discussion of this subdivision, see *State Fish Exchange* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Natural Resources* (p. 159).

Stats. 1917, ch. 802, p. 1669. Approved June 1, 1917; in effect July 31, 1917.

- 1921 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the duties and powers of the State Market Commission in 1921. See *Division of Markets* (p. 20).

Cattle Protection Board

- 1917 A Cattle Protection Board of three members was created in 1917. Two members were to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor; the third was to be the State Veterinarian. They were to exercise general supervision over and to protect from theft the cattle of the state.

Stats. 1917, ch. 678, p. 1237. Approved May 28, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

- 1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the Cattle Protection Board when it was created in 1919. See *Division of Animal Industry—Livestock Identification Service* (p. 17).

II

Present organization: after 1919

Administration

Since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture in 1919, an administrative and secretarial staff has been maintained to perform a variety of specialized functions. This office correlates all departmental activities. It meets needs involving special personnel problems and establishing policies with the federal government, state agencies, county boards of supervisors, county agricultural commissioners, and other agricultural organizations and agencies. It also develops the program and arranges for the Farmers and Fruit Growers Convention each year. There are six branches of Administration.

1. ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1919 As the fiscal agency for the department, this section handles all matters pertaining to collections and disbursements, trust funds, budgets, pay rolls, personnel records, purchasing, and printing orders. The subdivision was established in 1919.

2. LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS.

1919 When the Department of Agriculture was established in 1919, the libraries of all the agencies to whose powers and duties it succeeded were amalgamated into a single subdivision of Administration. To this section was also assigned the duty of editing departmental publications, including the Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. This periodical was a continuation of the Monthly Bulletin of the State Commissioner of Horticulture. In 1935 it was made a quarterly publication, and the name was changed to Bulletin. One number of the Bulletin incorporates the annual report of the department, and another the proceedings of the Farmers and Fruit Growers Convention.

3. FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE.

1920 The Federal-State Cooperative Crop Reporting Service is conducted jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the California Department of Agriculture. Each agency contributes about 50 per cent of the cost. The service provides an estimate of what the probable production of agricultural crops will be, and a record of the actual production and farm value.

4. QUALIFICATION OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTIES, AND INSPECTORS.

1919 Qualifying examinations for county horticultural commissioners, previously conducted by the State Board of Horticultural Examiners created in 1909, became a regular function of the director's office in 1919. Originally to qualify county horticultural commissioners, this examination procedure has been expanded to qualify candidates for agricultural commissioner, deputy commissioner, and inspector for each county in which a county civil service board has not been set up by charter.

5. EXHIBITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

1919 This subdivision supervises the installation of exhibits which illustrate the activities of the department at the State Fair, various county fairs, and industry expositions. Charts, maps, and photographic work are included.

6. AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND RADIO BROADCAST SUPERVISION.

- 1929 Under the supervision of the administrative office, this subdivision prepares for releases to journals and publications, and for radio broadcasting (after 1927), timely and historical agricultural information. Prior to 1929 this work was part of the activities of the Library and Publications section.

Division of Animal Industry

This division was created with the organization of the department in 1919. Its activities relate to dairying, livestock identification, livestock disease control, meat inspection, and tuberculosis control.

1. DAIRY SERVICE.

Dairy Service

- 1919 The activities of the early State Dairy Bureau were continued as the Dairy Service of the Division of Animal Industry when the Department of Agriculture was created in 1919. For the first year it was called Dairy Inspection Service. For the history of the earlier agency, see *State Dairy Bureau* in Section I—Historical (p. 12).

Bureau of Dairy Control

- 1924 In the latter part of 1924 the Dairy Service of the Division of Animal Industry became a separate branch of the department. The name was changed to Bureau of Dairy Control.
- 1931 Reorganization of the department in 1931 once more placed the Bureau of Dairy Control in the Division of Animal Industry.

Dairy Service

- 1933 In 1933 the designation Bureau of Dairy Control was eliminated. "The dairy activities were given the classification of a service, with a supervisor in charge." (California. Department of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin, v. 22, Dec. 1933, p. 424.)

2. LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION SERVICE.

Cattle Protection Service

- 1919 In 1919 the Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the Cattle Protection Board. A Cattle Protection Service was organized in the Division

of Animal Industry. For earlier history, see *Cattle Protection Board* in Section I—Historical (p. 15).

Livestock Identification Service

1936 The name was changed from Cattle Protection Service to Livestock Identification Service on May 1, 1936.

3. LIVESTOCK SANITARY SERVICE.

Livestock Disease Control Service

1919 The major part of the annual report of the Division of Animal Industry is usually devoted to the subject of disease control. The service has been called Animal Disease Eradication Service, Infectious Disease Control, Disease Control, and, after 1931, Livestock Disease Control Service. In 1933 tuberculosis eradication, meat inspection, and poultry disease work were included in the function of Livestock Disease Control. Early activities in this field were carried on by the State Veterinarian, to whose powers and duties the Department of Agriculture succeeded in 1919. See *State Veterinarian* in Section I—Historical (p. 12).

Livestock Sanitary Service

1934 The official name of Livestock Sanitary Service was adopted in 1934.

a. *Meat Inspection.*

Meat Inspection Service

1919 The Department of Agriculture succeeded in 1919 to the powers and duties of the State Veterinarian. One of those duties, added in 1917 (ch. 224, p. 423), was that of meat inspection. This became one of the services of the Division of Animal Industry.

Livestock Disease Control Service

1933 Meat inspection activities had the status of a service until 1933, when they were placed in the Livestock Disease Control Service.

b. *Bovine Tuberculosis Control.*

Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

1931 The Department of Agriculture was charged in 1919 with carrying out the provisions of the Pure Milk Law of 1915 (ch. 742, p. 1478). Additional activities were necessitated by statutes of later years

relating to bovine tuberculosis. These activities were carried on by the Division of Animal Industry. In 1931 the Director of the Department of Agriculture created the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control in the Division of Animal Industry to administer them.

Livestock Disease Control Service

1933 The designation Bureau of Tuberculosis Control was eliminated, and the work was included in Livestock Disease Control Service, after 1933.

4. STALLION REGISTRATION SERVICE.

1919 The duties that had been assigned to the Stallion Registration Board were carried on by the Division of Animal Industry in the Stallion Registration Service after the Department of Agriculture was created in 1919. For the creation of the early board, see *Stallion Registration Board* in Section I—Historical (p. 13).

1931 In 1931 the law of 1911 under which the service operated was repealed.

Stats. 1931, ch. 848, p. 1743. Approved June 12, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

Division of Chemistry

This division was organized July 1, 1920. Although it was not the outgrowth of a particular agency, as were many of the other divisions and subdivisions of the department, its activities had a definite developmental history. The earlier laws are discussed briefly below.

1903 A law was passed in 1903 to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizers or materials used for manurial purposes. An appropriation was made for the equipment of a laboratory by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California to be used in the prosecution of the work.

Stats. 1903, ch. 225, p. 259. Approved Mar. 20, 1903; in effect July 1, 1903.

1911 An act relating to insecticides and fungicides, similar to the fertilizer law, was passed in 1911. Examinations of specimens were to be made by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California. An earlier act (Stats. 1901, ch. 53, p. 69) to prevent fraud in the sale of paris green used as an insecticide was repealed.

Stats. 1911, ch. 653, p. 1248. Approved May 1, 1911; in effect July 1, 1911.

- 1920 The Department of Agriculture was charged with administering and enforcing the fertilizer and insecticide acts when it was created in 1919. The Division of Chemistry was organized in 1920 to administer these laws and to do the necessary laboratory work for the Dairy Service. Its activities have been expanded by such additional acts as the "California economic poison act of 1921," the "California agricultural minerals act of 1923," and the act relating to spray residue on fruits and vegetables, passed in 1927. These acts are incorporated in the Agricultural Code.

Division of Land Settlement

This division was created by statute in 1927. It remained in the Department of Agriculture for only four years, however, all its activities being transferred to the Department of Finance in 1931. For complete history, see *State Land Settlement Board* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Finance* (p. 75).

Division of Market Enforcement

Division of Markets. Bureau of Market Enforcement.

- 1927 The enforcement activities of the Division of Markets resulted from the passage of the Produce Dealers Act (Stats. 1927, ch. 860, p. 1812) and the Deciduous Fruit Dealers Act (Stats. 1929, ch. 344, p. 665).

- 1931 By 1931 the administration of these activities had grown into the Division of Enforcement of the Division of Markets. At the end of that year the Bureau of Market Enforcement was organized.

Division of Market Enforcement

- 1932 In the latter part of 1932 the Bureau of Market Enforcement became a separate division of the Department of Agriculture, known as the Division of Market Enforcement. Commission merchants, produce dealers, brokers, and agents are licensed. In 1935 processors were added as licensees, under a separate chapter of the Agricultural Code.

Division of Markets

The powers and duties of the State Market Director and the State Market Commission were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the law which created that department, as it was amended in 1921. The Division of Markets was created in the department at that time. On Oct. 1, 1923, the chief of the Division of Mar-

kets resigned, and the office was not again filled until June, 1926. Between those dates, as a consequence, most of the activities of the division lapsed.

1. STATE FISH EXCHANGE.

1917 As early as 1917 the State Fish Exchange was created as a department of the State Market Commission. It was continued as a subdivision of the Division of Markets when the Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the earlier agency in 1921. In 1933, however, the State Fish Exchange Act was repealed, and the funds were transferred to the Department of Natural Resources. For complete history, see *State Fish Exchange* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Natural Resources* (p. 159).

2. MARKET INFORMATION SERVICE.

1921 A bureau for market reporting was established in the Division of Markets in 1921. In 1934 it was transferred to the Division of Plant Industry. For the history of its many changes, see *Division of Plant Industry—Market News Service* (p. 24).

3. BUREAU OF MARKET ENFORCEMENT.

1931 Enforcement activities of the Division of Markets started in 1927. By the end of 1931 a Bureau of Market Enforcement had been organized. This became a separate division in 1932. See *Division of Market Enforcement* (p. 20).

Division of Plant Industry

This division was created with the organization of the department in 1919, as an administrative unit of which the director acts as chief. At present it embodies nine services.

Historically, the agencies which led to the creation of the Division of Plant Industry were the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, State Board of Horticulture, State Commission of Horticulture, State Board of Horticultural Examiners, and Board of Citrus Fruit Shipments. A full discussion of each of these bodies may be found in Section I—Historical.

1. ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Plant Pest Control Service

1919 When the Department of Agriculture succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Commission of Horticulture, the Plant Pest Control Service of the Division of

Plant Industry was organized to carry on the activities previously administered by the Insectary Division.

Bureau of Pest Control

1921 By 1921 this service was called the Bureau of Pest Control.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control

1923 The Bureau of Pest Control and the Bureau of Plant Quarantine were consolidated in 1923. The activities of the unit thus established were decentralized in 1931 into six separate functions of which five now maintain an individual identity, namely: Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Entomological Service, Bureau of Plant Pathology, Bureau of Nursery Service, and Rodent, Plague and Weed Control Service.

Division of Entomology and Pest Control

1931 When the Department of Agriculture was reorganized in 1931, this work was placed in a separate division designated Division of Entomology and Pest Control.

Entomological Service

1933 In 1933 this division became the Entomological Service of the Division of Plant Industry.

2. BUREAU OF FIELD CROPS.

Bureau of Standardization

1921 The first activities relating to the regulation of agricultural seed were carried on by the Seed Inspection Department of the Insectary Division of the State Commission of Horticulture. This was created in 1912, but its existence was apparently of very short duration. In 1921 the "California warehouse act" (ch. 693, p. 1178), the "California grain standardization act" (ch. 718, p. 1231), and an act for the prevention of the adulteration or mislabeling of agricultural seed (ch. 712, p. 1221), were passed. The activities resulting from the passage of these laws were carried on by the Bureau of Standardization.

Bureau of Grain, Seed and Warehouse Standardization

1923 When the Bureau of Standardization was reorganized in 1923, these activities were placed in a new Bureau of Grain, Seed and Warehouse Standardization in the Division of Plant Industry.

Bureau of Field Crops

1926 In 1926 the name of the bureau was changed to Bureau of Field Crops. The bureau is organized into five services:

- a. Grain Inspection Service
- b. Hay Inspection Service
- c. Warehouse Inspection Service
- d. Seed Inspection Service
- e. Commercial Feed Stuffs

1935 In 1935 the administration and enforcement of Commercial Feeding Stuffs standards were added to the duties of the Bureau of Field Crops. This work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture from the Department of Public Health to which it had been assigned in 1919 (ch. 327, p. 551).

Stats. 1935, ch. 301, p. 1025. Approved June 11, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

3. BUREAU OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STANDARDIZATION.**Office of Standardization**

1919 The Office of Standardization in the Division of Plant Industry was organized to enforce the various standardization laws which had been passed in 1915 and after. These included the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Act, the California Certified Seed Potatoes Act, and the Standard Apple Act.

Bureau of Standardization

1921 The name of the Office of Standardization was changed to Bureau of Standardization in 1921.

Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization

1923 The activities of the Bureau of Standardization had expanded to such a degree by 1923 that it was found necessary to divide it. One of the two new bodies thus formed was the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization in the Division of Plant Industry. For the other subdivision established at this time, see *Division of Plant Industry—Bureau of Field Crops* (p. 22).

Additional standardization laws passed in later years included the Canned Fruit Standards Act of 1925 and the Ripe Olive Standardization Act of 1931 (the enforcement of both of which was transferred to the Depart-

ment of Public Health in 1933), the Egg Standardization Act (transferred from the Department of Public Health in 1935), and the Honey Standardization Act of 1935.

4. MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

Division of Markets. Market Reporting Bureau.

1921 A Market Reporting Bureau was organized for disseminating daily reliable information on market conditions in San Francisco. In the latter part of 1921 or in 1922, arrangements were made with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to cooperate in certain branches of the market reporting.

Division of Markets. Market News Service.

1923 By 1923 the bureau was called Market News Service. During succeeding years the activities of the Market News Service widened to include stock and crop reports of all kinds.

Division of Markets. Market Information Service.

1927 Since 1927 this service, regarded as a complete unit, has been called Federal-State Marketing Service and, later, Federal-State Market News Service. The California office, however, has been known as Market Information Service.

Market News Service

1934 The Market Information Service of the Division of Markets was transferred to the Division of Plant Industry early in 1934. The name was changed to Market News Service. To collect information, Market News Service utilizes mail, leased wire, and short wave; and these same means, plus radio broadcast, are used for market news dissemination.

5. BUREAU OF NURSERY SERVICE.

Bureau of Pest Control. Nursery Service Department.

1922 Nursery inspection had early been carried on by the County Horticultural Commissioners, and by the Insectary Division of the State Commission of Horticulture, but no distinct office was created for this work until 1922, when the Nursery Service Department of the Bureau of Pest Control of the Division of Plant Industry was organized. In 1923 it became the Nursery Service of

the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control. The registration of nurserymen with the State Commissioner of Horticulture had been required by the amendment of section 2319i of the Political Code in 1917.

Stats. 1917, ch. 509, p. 638. Approved May 17, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

Bureau of Nursery Service

1931 In November, 1931, the Bureau of Nursery Service was organized. Apparently it was in the Division of Entomology and Pest Control until 1933. It is now in the Division of Plant Industry.

6. BUREAU OF PLANT PATHOLOGY.

Bureau of Pest Control. Office of Plant Pathology.

1921 A plant pathologist was added to the staff of the Bureau of Pest Control in 1921, and on Dec. 1, 1921, the Office of Plant Pathology was opened. The first work of this kind had been started in 1912, when a plant pathologist was appointed in the State Commission of Horticulture, but when the Department of Agriculture was organized in 1919 no provision was made for such a position. For later changes in the organization of the Bureau of Pest Control, see *Entomological Service* (p. 21).

Bureau of Plant Pathology

1931 When the Department of Agriculture was reorganized in 1931, a Bureau of Plant Pathology in the Division of Entomology and Pest Control was established. The bureau was placed in the Division of Plant Industry in 1933.

7. BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE.

Plant Quarantine Service

1919 When the Department of Agriculture was created and succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Commission of Horticulture, the Plant Quarantine Service of the Division of Plant Industry was organized to carry on the activities previously assigned to the Quarantine Division of the commission.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine

1921 "With the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture July 1, 1921, the Plant Quarantine Service was made the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, equal in rank with

the divisions provided for in the law governing consolidation . . ." (California. Department of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin, v. 10, Nov.-Dec. 1921, p. 614.)

Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control

1923 The Bureau of Plant Quarantine and the Bureau of Pest Control were combined in 1923. The quarantine work was carried on by the Plant Quarantine Service of the bureau. The work that had been carried on by the Viticulture Service of the Division of Plant Industry was also placed in the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control. In 1927 the viticulturist for the department resigned, and his activities were distributed in the bureau.

Division of Quarantine Administration

1931 Reorganization of the department in July, 1931, placed quarantine work in a separate division of the Department of Agriculture.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine

1933 The Division of Quarantine Administration became again the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in the Division of Plant Industry in 1933.

S. RODENT, PLAGUE AND WEED CONTROL SERVICE.

1919 The activities undertaken by the Rodent Control Division of the State Commission of Horticulture were carried on by the Plant Pest Control Service of the Division of Plant Industry after 1919. For the development of this service into the Bureau of Pest Control and later the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control, see *Entomological Service* (p. 21).

1931 When the Department of Agriculture was reorganized in 1931, the Office of Rodent Control in the Division of Entomology and Pest Control was created. It included predatory animal control. At the same time the Bureau of Weeds and Weed Control was organized in the Division of Plant Industry.

1933 These functions were again combined in the Rodent, Plague and Weed Control Service of the Division of Plant Industry in 1933.

9. BUREAU OF SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION.

- 1921 A Shipping Point Inspection Service was created in the Bureau of Standardization in 1921. "This work was initiated in July, 1920, as a result of a memorandum of agreement with the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture . . ." (California. Department of Agriculture. Monthly bulletin, v. 10, Nov.-Dec. 1921, p. 605.)
- 1923 When the Bureau of Standardization was divided into two bodies, this service was continued by the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization.
- 1929 A separate Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection was established in the Division of Plant Industry in 1929.

Division of Weights and Measures

Some sections of the Political Code relating to the Department of Agriculture were amended in 1921. The department succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and a new Division of Weights and Measures was created in it. For early history, see *Department of Weights and Measures* in Section I—Historical (p. 14).

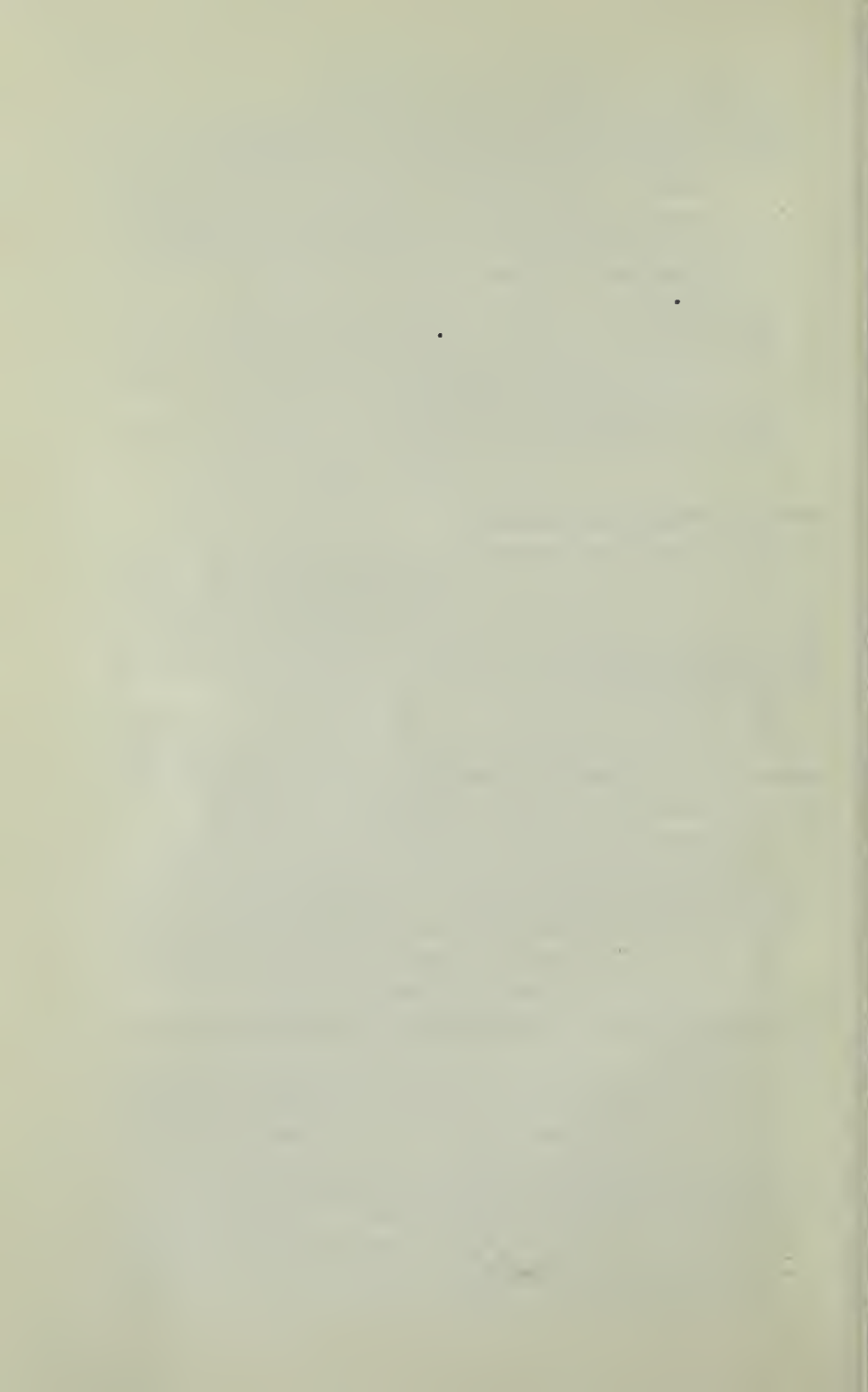
The activities of the division are determined by the enforcement of laws relating to weights and measures, net containers, public weighmasters, bread, and hay baling, and gasoline and oil inspection. The work of county sealers of weights and measures is supervised.

1. GASOLINE, DISTILLATE AND OIL INSPECTION SERVICE.

This service developed as a result of the enforcement activities required by the gasoline laws. These laws (Stats. 1929, ch. 697, p. 1207; and Stats. 1931, ch. 609, p. 1313) regulated the delivery and sale of gasoline, distillate, and oil, and provided for the inspection of their quality and proper labeling.

2. MATTRESS AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE INSPECTION SERVICE.

After the Upholstered Furniture Act was passed in 1927, the enforcement of this act and of the earlier Mattress Regulation Law required the organization of a separate subdivision in the Division of Weights and Measures. It was called for a time the Bedding Enforcement Division; and, later, the Mattress and Upholstered Furniture Inspection Service. In 1935, however, a new agency was created to carry on this work. See *Department of Professional and Vocational Standards—Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection* (p. 195).



EDUCATION



STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The first State Board of Education was created in 1852. The membership has changed, the powers and duties assigned to it have varied, but the board has remained in continuous existence in one form or another, from that date until the present time.

In 1913 an important reorganization of the board, and of the department under its supervision, occurred. At this time the offices of the three commissioners of elementary, secondary, and vocational education were created. The organization thus established developed naturally into the administrative body which exists today as the Department of Education. The department was created in 1921, and it succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Education. The board, nevertheless, was continued in force with all the powers and functions previously conferred upon it. It became the governing body of the department.

In 1927 another and complete reorganization took place. An act passed in that year (ch. 453, p. 774) changed the membership of the board from seven to ten persons, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, for a term of four years; and modified its powers and duties. According to a ruling of the Attorney General, this law created an entirely new board. As a result the Department of Education also was changed, for the new State Board of Education, immediately appointed by the Governor, met on Aug. 1, 1927, and established entirely different administrative machinery to carry on state activities in the field of education.

According to the present plan, the State Board of Education is the governing and policy-determining body of the Department of Education. "The chief duties of the board are to grant and revoke credentials of teachers, to adopt textbooks, to administer the teachers' retirement salary fund, to regulate teachers colleges, to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and to make rules and regulations governing the schools of the State." (California. Supervisor of Documents. Agencies of California state government and what they do, May 15, 1934, p. 17.) For the State Board of Education as the State Board of Vocational Education, see *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 40); as the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation, see *Commission for Vocational Education—Bureau of Voca-*

tional Rehabilitation (p. 64); and as the Public School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund Board, see *State Board of Education*, 1913, in Section I—Historical (p. 39).

The State Board of Education is also the Board of Trustees of the California State Historical Association. An act passed in 1927 (ch. 753, p. 1444; approved May 25, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927) established the California State Historical Association for the purpose of promoting interest in and disseminating knowledge of the history of California. The control and responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of this organization were vested in the State Board of Education as Trustees of the California State Historical Association. The board also was empowered to administer all property and records formerly held by the California Historical Survey Commission. For the history of this body, see *California Historical Survey Commission* in Section I—Historical (p. 48).

Since the history of the development of the State Board of Education is also the background for the Department of Education, the statutory references and detailed description of its evolution before 1921 are given in Section 1—Historical of the department.

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
As Organized March 1, 1936

CALIFORNIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL

DIVISION OF ADULT AND CONTINUATION EDUCATION

1. Bureau of Child Study and Parent Education
2. Bureau of Immigrant Education

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND RURAL
SCHOOLS

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Bureau of Physical Education for Girls

DIVISION OF LIBRARIES

1. Books for the Blind Section
2. California Section
3. Catalog Section
4. Government Documents Section
5. Law and Legislative Reference Section
6. Order Section
7. Prints Section
8. Reference Section
9. Shipping, Printing and Photostating Section
10. Sutro Branch

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

DIVISION OF SCHOOLHOUSE PLANNING

DIVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

DIVISION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

1. Bureau of Correction of Speech Defects
2. Bureau of Education for the Blind
3. Bureau of Education for the Deaf
4. Bureau of Mental Hygiene and Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Education

DIVISION OF TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

DIVISION OF TEXTBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Bureau of State Printed Textbooks

COMMISSION FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1. Bureau of Agricultural Education
2. Bureau of Business Education
3. Bureau of Home-making Education
4. Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education
5. Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

STATE COLLEGES

1. Chico State College
2. Fresno State College
3. Humboldt State College
4. San Diego State College
5. San Francisco State College
6. San Jose State College
7. Santa Barbara State College

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

1. California School for the Blind
2. California School for the Deaf
3. California Polytechnic School

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Supervision of educational activities has always been recognized by the state as one of its major duties. The makers of the first constitution, in 1849, expressed this recognition by providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Shortly after that, in 1851, the first School Law was passed by the Legislature, and in 1852 the first Board of Education was created.

The functions assigned to the superintendent and to the board, and the powers conferred upon them, have changed from time to time, but the form of organization embodied in these offices still exists. Under their control an administrative structure developed which really attained the status of a department. Early references to a Department of Public Instruction or to an Education Department may be found. This development was marked after 1913. The creation of a Department of Education in 1921, by the Legislature, did very little to change the internal arrangement of this structure, and it was not until 1927, when a complete reorganization took place, that the present set-up in the department came into being.

The Department of Education was created in 1921 (ch. 605, p. 1033; approved May 31, 1921, in effect July 30, 1921). The law stated that it should be conducted under the control of an executive officer to be known as the Director of Education, and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction should be *ex officio* director. The department succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Education, but this body was, nevertheless, continued in force with the powers and duties previously conferred upon it. The department also succeeded to the powers and duties of the Boards of Trustees of the State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges, the California Polytechnic School, and the California School for the Deaf and the Blind.

The law specified that there should be two divisions in the department: a Division of Textbooks, Certification and Trust Funds, to be in charge of the State Board of Education, and a Division of Normal and Special Schools. To the latter division were transferred the functions previously performed by the boards of trustees of the various schools referred to above. It was to be in charge of the Director of Education for purposes of administration, but the appointment of faculty by him was subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, and the latter body was given certain powers relating to the enactment of rules and regulations and the revocation of diplomas. The speci-

cation of these two divisions served rather to define the activities and powers of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education than to abrogate the existing departmental organization under their control. For further discussion of the State Board of Education, see that entry in Section I—Historical, and see *State Board of Education* (p. 31).

The Department of Education was completely reorganized in 1927. The Political Code sections relating to the department were amended (ch. 453, p. 774; approved May 12, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927). Important administrative changes included the omission, and consequent abolition, of the offices of the three commissioners of elementary, secondary, and industrial and vocational education; and the creation of a new State Board of Education. The new board met on Aug. 1, 1927, and set up ten divisions: the Divisions of Adult Education, City Secondary Schools, Health and Physical Education, Libraries, Research and Statistics, Rural Education, Schoolhouse Planning, Special Education, Teacher Training and Certification, and Textbooks and Publications. A Commission for Vocational Education was added in 1931. Of these the Division of Libraries and the Division of Schoolhouse Planning were created by law, the others by board action alone. The titles of the divisions have been modified from time to time, but the present designations are essentially similar to those assigned in 1927.

Related to the Department of Education in function, membership, or interests are the Commission of Credentials, the State Curriculum Commission, and the State Council of Educational Planning and Coordination. The first of these is discussed under the Division of Teacher Training and Certification, and the second under the Division of Textbooks and Publications. The State Council of Educational Planning and Coordination was created in 1933 (ch. 812, p. 2152; approved June 10, 1933, in effect Aug. 21, 1933). The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University of California constitute ex officio two of the nine members. The other seven are appointed for a term of one year jointly by the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of California. It is specified that five of the members must be persons who are not engaged in work concerned with formal education.

A partial description of the organization before 1921 of the state department concerned with educational activities may be found under *State Board of Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 38). References have been made to the statutes of different years for the laws concerned with the departmental organization, but for the current legal provisions under which the department operates the latest School Code should be consulted.

I

Historical: before 1921**Superintendent of Public Instruction**

- 1849 The constitution of 1849 required the Legislature to provide for the election by the people of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Const. 1849, article IX, sec. 1. (Became sec. 2 in 1879.)

- 1851 A law passed in 1851 provided for the election of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and described his powers and duties. There have been subsequent revisions of the School Law too numerous to be listed here, but the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction has always remained one of major importance. Very shortly after the position was created, the Superintendent's department came to be referred to as the Department of Public Instruction, and it was even mentioned in later acts by that title. The designation Department of Education was adopted in 1921.

Stats. 1851, ch. 126, p. 491. Passed May 1, 1851.

State Board of Education

- 1852 A State Board of Education, composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Surveyor General, was created in 1852. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was to be the secretary of the board, and, by virtue of the other powers and duties assigned to him, was really its executive officer. This law repealed the act of 1851 establishing a system of common schools, and it was in turn repealed by the act of 1855 (ch. 185, p. 229) which, however, stipulated again that there should be a State Board of Education of the same personnel.

Stats. 1852, ch. 53, p. 117. Approved May 3, 1852.

- 1866 The State Board of Education was enlarged and its membership changed in 1866. The new board consisted of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Principal of the State Normal School, the Superintendents of Common Schools of San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Clara, and San Joaquin

Counties, and two professional teachers nominated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and elected by the board.

Stats. 1865-1866, ch. 342, p. 383. Approved and in effect Mar. 24, 1866.

- 1870 In 1870 there were added to the board set up by the act of 1866 the Superintendents of Common Schools of Alameda and Sonoma Counties.

Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 556, p. 824. Approved and in effect Apr. 4, 1870.

- 1872 When the Political Code was compiled in 1872 (sec. 1517), the only change that was made in the membership of the board was the omission of the two professional teachers.

- 1880 In 1880 the membership of the State Board of Education was reduced to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Principal of the State Normal School.

Code amendments 1880, p. 28 (Ban. ed. p. 131). Approved and in effect Apr. 7, 1880.

- 1884 By the amendment to the constitution added in 1884 the State Board of Education consisted of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools.

Const. 1879, article IX, sec. 7, amended Nov. 4, 1884.

- 1894 By the constitutional amendment of 1894 there were added to the board set up in 1884 "the president of the University of California, and the professor of pedagogy therein."

Const. 1879, article IX, sec. 7, amended Nov. 6, 1894.

- 1912 As the constitution was amended in 1912, it provided simply that the Legislature should provide for the appointment or election of a State Board of Education.

Const. 1879, article IX, sec. 7, amended Nov. 5, 1912.

- 1913 A State Board of Education of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1913. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made the secretary of the board and its executive officer. The law also provided for the appointment by the board of a Commissioner of Elementary Schools, a Commissioner of Secondary Schools, and a Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. The creation of these positions at once laid the foundation for an important and diversified department.

In this same year an act was passed (Stats. 1913, ch. 694, p. 1423; approved June 16, 1913, in effect Aug. 10, 1913)

which provided for the payment of retirement salaries to public school teachers of California, creating funds for that purpose. The State Board of Education was constituted the Public School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund Board. This act superseded the voluntary teachers' retirement system, established in 1895 (ch. 166, p. 170), which was administered by county officials.

Stats. 1913, ch. 328, p. 659. Approved June 6, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1921 The act which created the Department of Education continued in force the State Board of Education. For a discussion of the present status of the board, see *State Board of Education* (p. 31).

1. COMMISSIONER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

- 1913 The School Law of 1913, which created the State Board of Education, provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Elementary Schools. Supervision of elementary work has now been placed in a Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools.

2. COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

- 1913 This commissioner's office also was created by the law of 1913. Its importance rapidly increased, and the administrative structure grew in proportion. It was often designated the State Department of Vocational Education.
- 1917 A law passed in 1917 accepted the provisions of the federal "Smith-Hughes Act," making the State Board of Education a Board for Vocational Education. The result was a great expansion of the functions of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. At this time were established the various subdivisions which developed into the bureaus now combined to form the Commission for Vocational Education.

Stats. 1917, ch. 720, p. 1387. Approved May 31, 1917; in effect July 30, 1917.

a. Supervisor of Agricultural Instruction.

- 1917 Plans drawn up by the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education to meet the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" called for the appointment by the State Board of Education of a Supervisor of Agricultural Instruction. The first supervisor took office on Nov. 1, 1917. For later history, see *Commission for Vocational Education—Bureau of Agricultural Education* (p. 62).

b. *Supervisor of Teacher Training in Home Economics.*

- 1918 Certain provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act," accepted by California in 1917, led to the appointment on Mar. 1, 1918, of a Supervisor of Teacher Training in Home Economics. For later history, see *Commission for Vocational Education—Bureau of Home-making Education* (p. 63).

c. *Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Instruction.*

- 1918 In December, 1917, war vocational activities were started under the supervision of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. On Mar. 18, 1918, a Director of Vocational War Work was appointed in his department. When the need for specific war vocational training was over, the title of the officer was changed to Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Instruction. His work continued under the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act." For later history, see *Commission for Vocational Education—Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education* (p. 63).

d. *Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation.*

- 1921 This officer was added to the staff of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education in 1921. For further particulars, see *Commission for Vocational Education—Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation* (p. 64).

3. COMMISSIONER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

- 1913 The act of 1913 which created a new State Board of Education provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Secondary Schools. His office was sometimes referred to as the Department of Secondary Education. For later history, see *Division of Secondary Education* (p. 57).

4. SUPERVISOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

- 1917 Provision was made in 1917 for the organization and supervision of courses in physical education in California schools. The act created the position of Supervisor of Physical Education. This officer was to be appointed by the State Board of Education. Although it was not so specified in the law, the administrative organization of his office was designated, until 1927, the State Department of Physical

Education. For later history, see *Division of Health and Physical Education* (p. 51).

Stats. 1917, ch. 668, p. 1176. Approved May 26, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

State Library

State Library

- 1850 In 1850 a law was passed which provided that "all books now belonging to or which may hereafter come into possession of this State, by purchase or otherwise, shall be kept in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall compose the State library." The Secretary of State was made *ex officio* Librarian. No provision was made for the acquisition of books by purchase.

Stats. 1850, ch. 69, p. 172. Passed Apr. 9, 1850.

- 1852 A library fund for making purchases was established in 1852. A board of directors for the library was created, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, Controller, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly.

Stats. 1852, ch. 5, p. 44. Approved May 1, 1852.

- 1861 The State Library was placed under the control of a board of trustees of five members, thus separating it from the office of the Secretary of State, in 1861. The first board was to be composed of the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (*ex officio*) and J. R. McConnell, J. W. Winans, and S. Heydenfeldt. The latter three were to hold office for four years, and their successors were to be elected by the Legislature. The board of trustees was given the power to appoint a librarian. The Political Code of 1872 specified that the board should consist of five members, elected by the Legislature and holding office for four years. This was changed in 1899 (ch. 31, p. 30). Appointment thereafter was to be by the Governor. The term of office and the number of trustees remained the same.

Stats. 1861, ch. 57, p. 45. Approved and in effect Mar. 8, 1861.

Department of Finance. Division of Libraries.

- 1921 The powers and duties of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, and of the State Librarian, were transferred to the Department of Finance when that department was created in 1921. A Division of Libraries was created in the depart-

ment. The chief of the division was to be known as the State Librarian.

Stats. 1921, ch. 603, p. 1027. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

- 1927 The sections of the Political Code relating to the Division of Libraries in the Department of Finance were repealed in 1927.

Stats. 1927, ch. 251, p. 449. Approved Apr. 25, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Department of Education. Division of Libraries.

- 1927 A Division of Libraries was created in the Department of Education in 1927. All duties and powers that had been administered by the Division of Libraries of the Department of Finance were transferred to the new division. Again, the chief of the division was to be called the State Librarian. For the present organization of the State Library, see *Division of Libraries* (p. 51).

Stats. 1927, ch. 579, p. 968. Approved May 17, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

State Board of Examination

- 1860 The amended School Law of 1860 provided for a State Board of Examination, composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and not less than three county superintendents of public schools selected by him. They were to give examinations and grant certificates to teachers.

The membership of the board was changed by the statutes of 1863 to four superintendents or teachers, and by the statutes of 1865-1866 to four teachers.

Stats. 1860, ch. 329, p. 321. Approved and in effect Apr. 28, 1860.

- 1880 All Political Code sections, established in 1872, relating to the State Board of Examination were repealed in 1880. Responsibility for examinations and the issuance of certificates rested thereafter with the County Boards of Examinations and the State Board of Education. For a later special body concerned with credentials, see *Commission of Credentials* in Section I—Historical (p. 48).

Code amendments 1880, p. 47 (Ban. ed. p. 152). Approved and in effect Apr. 7, 1880.

California School for the Deaf and the Blind

- 1860 A law passed in 1860 appointed a board of trustees of five members to erect and manage an institution for the education and care of the indigent deaf and blind. The school was called

the California Institution for the Education and Care of the Indigent Deaf, Dumb and Blind. The designation varied frequently in succeeding years. In the statutes of 1863 and later, references were often made to the Board of Trustees of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum. This, to accept the name given in the Political Code of 1872 and after, was the official title until 1905. The designation employed by the board of directors in their biennial reports after 1866, however, was Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

Stats. 1860, ch. 246, p. 211. Approved Apr. 18, 1860.

- 1861 A supplementary act was passed in 1861 (ch. 101, p. 81). This act recognized the existence of a board of managers as well as a board of trustees in the administration of the school. This board participated in the government of the institution from its beginning until 1866.
- 1866 Certain individuals were appointed a Board of Directors for the Institution for the Education and Care of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, in place of the board of managers and the board of trustees, by a law passed in 1866. Their term of office was four years; their successors were to be elected by the Legislature. The Political Code of 1872 specified that there should be five directors, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Another act of this year (Stats. 1865-1866, ch. 432, p. 540) appointed a Board of Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute to locate, purchase land for, and erect buildings for a new institution. This commission was continued in existence by subsequent acts until the end of 1869.

Stats. 1865-1866, ch. 449, p. 579. Approved and in effect Mar. 31, 1866.

- 1905 It was specified by law in 1905 that the name of the institution, previously known as the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, should thereafter be designated the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

Stats. 1905, ch. 382, p. 488. Approved Mar. 20, 1905.

- 1913 The name of the school was changed to "California School for the Deaf and the Blind" in 1913.

Stats. 1913, ch. 153, p. 235. Approved May 20, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1921 The act which created the Department of Education abolished the Board of Directors of the California School for the Deaf

and the Blind, transferring their powers and duties to the new department. When the California School for the Blind was created a little later in the same year (ch. 899, p. 1696; approved June 2, 1921, in effect Aug. 1, 1921), it also was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. The State Board of Control was directed to divide the property occupied by the California School for the Deaf and the Blind into two parts, so that one part might be used for the site of the new institution. By an amendment to the Political Code in 1923 (ch. 70, p. 135), the names of the two schools were specified as the California School for the Deaf, and the California School for the Blind. For their present administration, see *Special Schools* (p. 65).

State Normal Schools

The first State Normal School was established in 1862. A branch was established in 1881 at Los Angeles. In 1887 a general law was passed (ch. 121, p. 136; approved Mar. 15, 1887, in effect July 1, 1887) which provided that the normal schools at San Jose and Los Angeles and any normal schools established after Jan. 1, 1887, should be known as State Normal Schools, and should each have a board of trustees, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five members appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. The term was changed in 1897 to four years.

By the addition of section 1492 to the Political Code in 1887 the boards of trustees of the normal schools were required to hold a joint meeting once a year. In 1897 a definite Joint Board of Normal School Trustees was created. The membership of this board was changed from time to time. In 1915 section 1492 was repealed, and an arrangement was made for meetings of the State Board of Education and representatives of the State Normal Schools.

In 1921 (ch. 471, p. 715; approved May 27, 1921, in effect July 29, 1921) the names of the schools were changed from State Normal Schools to State Teachers Colleges. In this same year the law which created the Department of Education abolished the boards of trustees of the schools, transferring their powers and duties to the new department. The names were changed again in 1935 (ch. 261, p. 948; approved June 4, 1935, in effect Sept. 15, 1935) to State Colleges. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is now in administrative charge of the State Colleges. See *State Colleges* (p. 65).

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SAN JOSE

1862 A Board of Trustees for the Normal School of the State of California, consisting of the State Board of Education and

the Superintendents of Common Schools in the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, was created in 1862. The board was given power to establish and maintain at San Francisco, or at such place as the Legislature might thereafter direct, a Normal School.

Stats. 1862, ch. 347, p. 472. Approved and in effect May 2, 1862.

- 1870 In 1870 the California State Normal School was removed from San Francisco and established in San Jose. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Principal of the State Normal School were appointed a board of trustees to select the site for the new school. The act also created a Board of Normal School Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five others appointed by the Governor for a term of ten years. After other schools were established, this one was referred to as the State Normal School at San Jose. In 1921 it became the State Teachers College of San Jose. The name was changed in 1935 to San Jose State College.

Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 529, p. 787. Approved and in effect Apr. 4, 1870.

LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

- 1881 In 1881 the Branch State Normal School of California was established in the county of Los Angeles, with the same board of trustees as the State Normal School at San Jose.

Stats. 1881, ch. 77, p. 89. Approved and in effect Mar. 14, 1881.

- 1919 The existence of the Los Angeles State Normal School was terminated in 1919. The properties were transferred to the Regents of the University of California.

Stats. 1919, ch. 412, p. 820. Approved May 23, 1919; in effect July 23, 1919.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT CHICO

- 1887 A Northern Branch State Normal School of California was established in 1887. The selection of the site and the management of the school were to be in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School. By the terms of the general law of 1887, to which reference is made above, this school was given a board of trustees of its own. In later statutes it is designated the State Normal School at Chico. In 1921 the name was changed to State Teachers College of Chico, and in 1935 to Chico State College.

Stats. 1887, ch. 53, p. 60. Approved and in effect Mar. 9, 1887.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF SAN DIEGO

- 1897 The State Normal School of San Diego was established in San Diego County in 1897. The name was changed in 1921 to State Teachers College of San Diego. In 1935 the designation San Diego State College was given.

Stats. 1897, ch. 105, p. 114. Approved and in effect Mar. 13, 1897.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

- 1899 The San Francisco State Normal School was established in 1899. The name was changed in 1921 to State Teachers College of San Francisco, and in 1935 to San Francisco State College.

Stats. 1899, ch. 141, p. 177. Approved and in effect Mar. 22, 1899.

SANTA BARBARA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

- 1909 In 1909 the Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics was established.

Stats. 1909, ch. 471, p. 795. Approved and in effect Mar. 27, 1909.

- 1919 The name of the school was changed to the Santa Barbara State Normal School in 1919. It was again changed in 1921 to State Teachers College of Santa Barbara. It was finally established as Santa Barbara State College in 1935.

Stats. 1919, ch. 554, p. 1208. Approved May 25, 1919; in effect July 25, 1919.

FRESNO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

- 1911 The Fresno State Normal School was established in 1911. The name was changed in 1921 to State Teachers College of Fresno, and in 1935 to Fresno State College.

Stats. 1911, ch. 413, p. 838. Approved and in effect Apr. 10, 1911.

HUMBOLDT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

- 1913 A law passed in 1913 established the Humboldt State Normal School. In 1921 the name was changed to Humboldt State Teachers College. It was changed again in 1935 to Humboldt State College. The college is located at Arcata.

Stats. 1913, ch. 608, p. 1133. Approved June 16, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

California Polytechnic School

- 1901 The California Polytechnic School was established in San Luis Obispo County by an act passed by the Legislature in 1901. A

board of trustees to administer the institution was created by the law. The board was to be composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1901, ch. 101, p. 115. Approved Mar. 8, 1901; in effect Jan. 1, 1902.

- 1921 The law which created the Department of Education abolished the Board of Trustees of the California Polytechnic School, transferring their powers and duties to the new department.

California Historical Survey Commission

- 1915 The California Historical Survey Commission, composed of three members to be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, was created in 1915. One member was to be nominated by the Board of Regents of the University of California, and one by the Board of Grand Officers of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West.

Stats. 1915, ch. 763, p. 1528. Approved June 12, 1915; in effect Aug. 11, 1915.

- 1921 An act of 1921 abolished the California Historical Survey Commission after June 30, 1923, transferring its powers and duties thereafter to the Board of Regents of the University of California. In 1927 the property and records were turned over to the California State Historical Association. See *State Board of Education* (p. 32).

Stats. 1921, ch. 398, p. 588. Approved May 24, 1921; in effect July 29, 1921.

Commission of Credentials

- 1917 The State Board of Education was authorized in 1917 to create a Commission of Credentials, consisting of the Commissioners of Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Industrial and Vocational Education.

Stats. 1917, ch. 540, p. 699. Approved May 18, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

- 1927 The membership of the commission was changed in 1927 when the Political Code was amended. See *Commission of Credentials* under *Division of Teacher Training and Certification* (p. 60).

California State Nautical School

- 1917 A law establishing the California State Nautical School at the port of San Francisco was passed in 1917. A Nautical School

Board, consisting of the Governor, the president of the State Board of Education, and the president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, was created. The school was to be supported by appropriations by the Legislature, and by money received from the United States government in compliance with the act of Congress concerning the establishment of marine schools, passed in 1911. An appropriation was made at this time, but the school was not organized, so that practically the whole sum reverted to the general fund in 1925. No further steps were taken until 1929. For later history, see *California Nautical School* (p. 49).

II

Present organization: after 1921

California Nautical School

1929 A law passed in 1929 established the California Nautical School at the port of San Francisco, and provided for its maintenance. The act created within the Department of Education a Board of Governors of the California Nautical School of five members. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made the executive member of the board. The other four members were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. An act to establish a similar school had been passed in 1917, but no definite action had resulted from it. For the statutory reference, see *California State Nautical School* in Section I—Historical (p. 48).

Stats. 1929, ch. 661, p. 1108. Approved June 3, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Adult and Continuation Education

This division was created in August, 1927. It was preceded by a similar division, designated Department of Adult Education, which existed from 1920 to 1927.

Department of Adult Education

1920 In January, 1920, an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction in Charge of Americanization was appointed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Through an understanding effected between the Commission of Immigration and Housing and the Superintendent

of Public Instruction, the Commission provided the services of its Director of Immigrant Education in the work of supervising the instruction of immigrants in the educational institutions of the state. Moreover, a law passed in 1919 (Stats. 1919, ch. 506, p. 1047) required certain high school districts to provide evening-school opportunities for persons under 21 who could not speak, read, or write English. This was enlarged in 1921 (ch. 488, p. 742) by an act which required the establishment of classes for persons wishing to be naturalized; and in 1923 (ch. 268, p. 577), when the establishment of classes for adults over 21 years of age with a deficient knowledge of English was required.

The division which carried on the activities relating to continuation school work was first called the Division of Immigrant Education, and then the Department of Adult Education.

Division of Adult Education

1927 The Division of Adult Education was created when the Department of Education was reorganized in 1927.

Division of Adult and Continuation Education

1931 In June, 1931, the name of the division was changed to Division of Adult and Continuation Education.

1. BUREAU OF AVOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

1927 For a very short time in the 1926-1928 biennium a Bureau of Avocational Activities existed, but it soon ceased to function.

2. BUREAU OF CHILD STUDY AND PARENT EDUCATION.

1927 This bureau was organized on Aug. 1, 1927. The activities carried on by the bureau had been started a year earlier in July, 1926, by the Department of Adult Education.

3. BUREAU OF IMMIGRANT EDUCATION.

1927 With the reorganization of the department in August, 1927, the work of the Division of Adult Education was broken up into bureaus. One of these was the Bureau of Immigrant Education.

Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools

This division was created when the Department of Education was reorganized in August, 1927. It was first called the Division of Rural

Education. Before 1927 elementary education was administered by the Commissioner of Elementary Schools. See *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Elementary Schools* in Section I—Historical (p. 40).

Division of Rural Education

1927 The Division of Rural Education was created Aug. 1, 1927.

Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools

1931 The name was changed in June, 1931, to Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools. A reorganization of the division took place at the same time, and the two bureaus functioning in it were transferred to other divisions.

1. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

This bureau was established in the Division of Rural Education in 1927. In 1931 it was transferred to the Commission for Vocational Education. For a complete history, therefore, see *Commission for Vocational Education—Bureau of Agricultural Education* (p. 62).

2. BUREAU OF ATTENDANCE AND MIGRATORY SCHOOLS.

The Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Schools was created in 1927. In 1931 its functions were combined with those of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene. For a complete history, therefore, see *Division of Special Education—Bureau of Mental Hygiene* (p. 59).

Division of Health and Physical Education

This division was created on Aug. 1, 1927. It superseded the State Department of Physical Education, which dated back to 1917. For the early history, see *State Board of Education—Supervisor of Physical Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 41).

BUREAU OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

1927 This bureau was created when the Division of Health and Physical Education was organized in August, 1927.

Division of Libraries

The Division of Libraries was created in the Department of Education by law in 1927 (ch. 579, p. 968). From 1921 to 1927 it was a part of the Department of Finance. Before 1921 it was a separate agency, governed by a board of trustees. For its complete history, see *State Library* in Section I—Historical (p. 42).

Certain operations of the State Library concerned with the routine business of purchasing, accessioning, cataloging, etc., books and periodicals, were for a long time grouped together in budgets and reports, and designated General Department. This was not an administrative unit, and the functions included in it were recognized as separate and distinct. These operations are now covered by such sections as the Order Section and the Catalog Section. It is impossible to say on exactly what dates these emerged as departments of the library, but references to some of them may be found as early as 1906, in the first "News Notes of California Libraries." The available information concerning these and the other subdivisions is given below. The word "section" was adopted in place of "department" in 1931.

Functionally related to the State Library, but in no way a part of its organization, is the Board of Library Examiners. This body was created in 1911 (ch. 68, p. 80) to pass upon the qualifications of persons desiring to become county librarians. It consists of the State Librarian and the librarians of the San Francisco and Los Angeles public libraries.

1. BOOKS FOR THE BLIND SECTION.

Extension Department. Books for the Blind Division.

1905 The Extension Department was established in 1903; the Books for the Blind Division in June, 1905.

Books for the Blind Department

1911 On October 7, 1911, the Extension Department was abolished, and the books for the Blind Division was made a separate department.

Books for the Blind Section

1931 In 1931 the name was changed to Books for the Blind Section.

2. CALIFORNIA SECTION.

Newspaper Department

1898 During the biennium 1898-1900, California newspapers were collected in one room, and the work of indexing them was begun. California books and pamphlets were collected and placed in the reference room.

California Department

1902 In the biennium 1902-1904 all the works in the library relating to California were placed in the Newspaper Room so far as space permitted. The California Historical Department was the designation given to the new depart-

ment. In 1908 the word "historical" was dropped from the name.

California Section

1931 In 1931 the name was changed to California Section.

3. CATALOG SECTION.

1904 An early catalog of the library was printed in 1889 and a supplement in 1898. A card catalog of the accessions to the library was kept after 1898, but it was not until October, 1904, that a new dictionary catalog, using Library of Congress and A. L. A. cards whenever possible, was started. The Catalog Department, as a unit of the library administration, had its inception at this time. In 1931 the word "section" was substituted for "department" in its title. The staff of the library was reduced in 1933, and the Periodicals Section was then placed in charge of the Senior Catalog Librarian.

4. EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

1903 In 1903 a Department of Traveling Libraries was organized. In the next biennium the name was changed to Extension Department, and four divisions were created in it. It continued in existence until 1911, when it was abolished, its divisions being absorbed by other departments.

a. *Books for the Blind Division.*

See *Books for the Blind Section* (p. 52).

b. *Traveling Libraries Division.*

1903 The Department of Traveling Libraries was established in December, 1903. In the next biennium it became a division in the Extension Department.

1911 In 1911 the traveling libraries were stored for a while, none going out after June. In October of that year the Extension Department was abolished. It was decided that future loans of books should be made through the Reference Department.

c. *Public Libraries Division.*

See *Library Organizing* (p. 55).

d. *Study Club Division.*

1904 This division was started in the 1904-1906 biennium.

It was not able to function in the next biennium, and after that all such work was transferred to the Reference Department.

5. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SECTION.

1909 A Documents Department was organized in April, 1909. At the end of 1911 the Legislative and Municipal Reference Department was combined with it. This work was removed in the 1916-1918 biennium when the Legislative Reference Department again became a separate unit. In 1931 the name was changed from Documents Department to Government Documents Section.

6. LAW AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SECTION.

1919 This section had two lines of development: the Law Department, and the Legislative Reference Department. On January 1, 1919, these two departments were merged to form the Law and Legislative Reference Department. The name was changed to Law and Legislative Reference Section in 1931.

Law Department

1861 The library collection was very early divided into a Law Department and a Miscellaneous Department. The Law Department probably was established in 1861 or 1862.

1919 On January 1, 1919, the Law Department and the Legislative Reference Department were merged to form the Law and Legislative Reference Department.

Legislative Reference Department

Sociological Department

1904 This department was established in December, 1904. It included a Legislative Reference Bureau.

Legislative and Municipal Reference Department

1910 On June 1, 1910, the name of the Sociological Department was changed to Legislative and Municipal Reference Department. At the end of 1911 the head of this department resigned. It was then combined with the Documents Department.

Legislative Reference Department

1916 During the 1916-1918 biennium the Legislative Reference Department again became a separate unit. On January 1, 1919, it was merged with the Law Depart-

ment under the name Law and Legislative Reference Department.

7. LIBRARY ORGANIZING.

Extension Department. Public Libraries Division.

1905 This division was established in November, 1905, when two library organizers were placed in the field to encourage the establishment of libraries, and to visit and advise public libraries.

Library Organizing

1911 On October 7, 1911, the Extension Department and its divisions, with the exception of the Books for the Blind Division, were abolished. As the law providing for the establishment of county library systems, passed in 1909 (ch. 479, p. 811), specified that such systems should be under the supervision of the State Librarian, who should visit them personally or by one of his assistants, a County Library Organizer remained on the staff. A School Library Organizer also was added in 1911-1912. The County Library Law of 1909 was repealed in 1911, but the new law (ch. 68, p. 80) carried the same provisions regarding supervision by the State Librarian. As there is now only one person on the staff who is listed as organizer, this position is considered to be one of the administrative offices, rather than a section.

8. ORDER SECTION.

This section is one of those to which no beginning date can be assigned. The name was changed in 1931 from Order Department to Order Section.

9. PERIODICALS SECTION.

The date of origin of this section is not known. The name was changed in 1931 from Periodicals Department to Periodicals Section. In 1933, because of a reduction in staff, it was abolished as a separate section, and the work was placed in charge of the Senior Catalog Librarian.

10. PRINTS SECTION.

1928 The Prints Department was opened on August 15, 1928. The name was changed to Prints Section in 1931.

11. REFERENCE SECTION.

Reference and Loan Department

- 1906 This department was organized early in 1906. The removal of the library from the Capitol shortly after work was begun, however, resulted in the suspension of the activities of this department.

Reference Department

- 1908 On November 4, 1908, the Reference Department was reopened. The words "and loan" were omitted from its designation.

Reference Section

- 1931 In 1931 the name was changed to Reference Section.

12. SHIPPING, PRINTING AND PHOTOSTATING SECTION.

The date of origin of this section is not known. For a long time a Shipping Clerk and Cameragraph Operator was listed on the library staff. By 1919 his title was given as Head of the Shipping, Repairs, etc. Department. The name was changed in the 1928-1930 biennium to Shipping, Printing and Photostating Department; and in 1931 the word "section" was substituted for "department."

13. SUTRO BRANCH.

- 1915 The action of the Trustees of the State Library in accepting as a gift the library known as the "Sutro Library," and in establishing it as a branch of the State Library, was validated by the Legislature in 1915. The gift had been accepted by the trustees in 1913.

Stats. 1915, ch. 492, p. 822. Approved May 24, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

- 1917 The Sutro Branch was opened to the public on Jan. 2, 1917.

Division of Research and Statistics

This division was created on Aug. 1, 1927. Although there had been for many years a statistician in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the importance and dignity of the position were not given recognition until the biennium 1920-1922, when Superintendent Wood made the statistician an assistant superintendent, and enlarged the field of his activities to include research in all school matters.

Division of Schoolhouse Planning

This division was created by law in 1927.

Stats. 1927, ch. 406, p. 667. Approved May 10, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Division of Secondary Education

This division, under a slightly different name, was created in 1927, when the department was reorganized. It was essentially an amalgamation of some of the functions previously assigned to the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education and the Commissioner of Secondary Schools. For early history, therefore, see *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education* (p. 40) and *Commissioner of Secondary Schools* (p. 41) in Section I—Historical.

Division of City Secondary Schools

1927 The Division of City Secondary Schools was created on Aug. 1, 1927. The former Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education was made chief; and the various activities that previously had been carried on by his department, with the exception of agricultural instruction, were assigned to several bureaus that were created in the new division. These subdivisions were the Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, the Bureau of Civilian Vocational Education, and the Bureau of Home-making Education. They were to function jointly in the division and in the Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes. In the next year the Bureau of Business Education was added to the list.

Division of Secondary Education

1931 In June, 1931, the name of the division was changed to Division of Secondary Education. At that time, also, the Bureau of Agricultural Education was transferred from the Division of Rural Education to this division. In October of the same year, all the bureaus were transferred from this division to the newly created Commission for Vocational Education. For their complete history, therefore, see the name of each bureau under *Commission for Vocational Education* (p. 61).

Division of Special Education

The Division of Special Education was created in August, 1927. It began to function in September, 1927.

1. BUREAU OF CORRECTION OF SPEECH DEFECTS.**Department of Speech Correction**

- 1925 The Department of Speech Correction was established in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in September, 1925. This was merely a temporary arrangement, for the funds for the department were not contributed by the state, but by the California Speech Foundation and a private individual.

Bureau of Correction of Speech Defects

- 1927 A law passed in 1927 made it a duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to promote and superintend instruction in the California schools for children with defective speech.

On Aug. 1, 1927, the Bureau of Correction of Speech Disorders was created in the Division of Special Education. The word "defects" was substituted for "disorders" before the next biennium.

Stats. 1927, ch. 696, p. 1202. Approved May 21, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

2. BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND.

- 1927 This bureau was established in 1927, when the Division of Special Education was organized. The principal of the California School for the Blind is the chief of the bureau, although for the administration of the school itself he reports directly to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

3. BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF.

- 1927 This bureau was established in 1927, when the Division of Special Education was created. The principal of the California School for the Deaf is chief. The administration of the school itself does not come under the jurisdiction of this bureau, however, but under that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

4. BUREAU OF EDUCATION OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

- 1927 Provision was made in 1927 for the education of physically handicapped children. The direction of the program was made a duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. As a result, the Bureau of Education of Crippled Children was established in the Division of Special Education. The bureau ceased to function a year or two after its creation. Its work was not officially transferred as an administrative

unit to any other subdivision, but the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation later carried on certain activities relating to physically handicapped children.

Stats. 1927, ch. 585, p. 1000. Approved May 17, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

5. BUREAU OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND BUREAU OF ATTENDANCE AND MIGRATORY EDUCATION.

- 1928 A Bureau of Mental Hygiene was established in 1928, as one of the greatest interests of Dr. Mühl, then chief of the Division of Special Education, was in this field. About two years later it ceased functioning when Dr. Mühl, and later her assistant, Miss Ryan, resigned. The present Bureau of Mental Hygiene was established in July, 1931. At that time "the Chief of the Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Schools was made Chief of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene and the functions of the two bureaus were combined." (California. Department of Education. Biennial report, 1930-1932, pt. 1, p. 110.) The history of the Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Schools is given below.

Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Schools

State Supervisor of Attendance

- 1919 The first State School Attendance Agent was appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in October, 1919. A compulsory attendance law had been passed in 1874; it was repealed and a new law passed in 1903; but it was not until the law was amended and strengthened in 1919 that a state officer was appointed to work with the problem. The title of the officer was very soon changed to State Supervisor of Attendance.
- 1921 Functions relating to schools for the children of migratory workers were added to the duties of the Attendance Supervisor in 1921 as a result of the law passed at that time (ch. 691, p. 1176).

Division of Rural Education

- 1927 On Nov. 1, 1927, the Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Schools was established in the Division of Rural Education.

Division of Special Education

- 1931 In July, 1931, the Bureau of Attendance and Migratory Schools was transferred to the Division of Special

Education and was combined with the Bureau of Mental Hygiene. The name was slightly changed.

Division of Teacher Training and Certification

This division was established on Aug. 1, 1927. Certain important activities assigned to it had previously been administered by the Commission of Credentials, created in 1917. For the present relationship of the division to the latter body, see *Commission of Credentials*, below.

Commission of Credentials

This commission was established by the statutes of 1917. (See *Commission of Credentials* in Section I—Historical (p. 48).) The statutes of 1927 amended the sections of the Political Code relating to the Department of Education, and made the membership consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and four persons appointed by him. At the present time, "the commission works in close connection with the Division of Teacher Training and Certification, acting as an advisory board." (California. Department of Education. Biennial report, 1930-1932, pt. 1, p. 120.)

Stats. 1927, ch. 453, p. 774. Approved May 12, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Division of Textbooks and Publications

This division was created on Aug. 1, 1927, at the time of general reorganization of the department. It superseded a Textbook Department in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which had been organized soon after the passage, in 1917, of two laws relating to textbooks.

The Division of Textbooks and Publications functioned until 1931 without a chief, all the work being divided between two bureaus which were created in it in 1927. In May, 1931, a chief was appointed. The division immediately was reorganized and one bureau was abolished.

1. BUREAU OF HIGH SCHOOL TEXTBOOK LISTING.

1917 A law passed in 1917 provided for the selection of textbooks for use in high schools from a list compiled by the State Board of Education, furnishing them free to pupils after 1920.

Stats. 1917, ch. 550, p. 729. Approved May 18, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

1927 The Bureau of High School Textbook Listing was created in the Division of Textbooks and Publications in August, 1927.

- 1931 In May, 1931, the division was reorganized, and this bureau was abolished, its work being assigned as one of the functions of the division.

2. BUREAU OF STATE PRINTED TEXTBOOKS.

- 1917 The duty of taking orders for textbooks and keeping records of sales, turning in the money collected to the credit of the "school textbook fund," was assigned to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1917.

Stats. 1917, ch. 540, p. 699. Approved May 18, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

- 1927 When the Division of Textbooks and Publications was created in August, 1927, the Bureau of State Printed Textbooks was created in it.

State Curriculum Commission

- 1927 A State Curriculum Commission, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and ten additional members appointed by him with the approval of the State Board of Education, was created in 1927. This commission functions through the Division of Textbooks and Publications.

Stats. 1927, ch. 208, p. 376. Approved April 20, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Commission for Vocational Education

In October, 1931, the State Board of Education reorganized the administration of vocational education activities. A Commission for Vocational Education was created. It had been preceded by the Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes which functioned jointly with the Division of City Secondary Schools. Before 1927 this work was administered by the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. For the early history, therefore, see *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 40).

The Commission for Vocational Education is not an administrative division of the Department of Education. It is simply a policy-making body. The chiefs of the bureaus report directly to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes

- 1927 When the Department of Education was reorganized in 1927, the State Board of Education created a Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes. The chief of the Division of City Secondary Schools was made the executive offi-

eer of the commission. Certain of the bureaus in the latter division, such as the Bureau of Home-making Education, functioned also under the direction of this commission.

Commission for Vocational Education

1931 In October, 1931, a Commission for Vocational Education was created in place of the Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes. The commission consisted of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an assistant executive officer to be appointed by the Superintendent, and the chiefs of the Bureaus of Agricultural Education, Business Education, Home-Making Education, Trade and Industrial Education, and Vocational Rehabilitation. These bureaus were, accordingly, transferred from the Division of Secondary Education to the new commission, with the exception of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. This bureau was placed in the Division of Special Education, with the provision that, in federal-aided relationships, it should function through the Commission for Vocational Education. In 1932, however, it was transferred completely to the commission.

1. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Division of Rural Education

1927 The Bureau of Agricultural Education was created in the Division of Rural Education in 1927, when the department was reorganized. Agricultural education activities had previously been administered by the Supervisor of Agricultural Instruction, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. This position was created as a result of the acceptance by the state of the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" in 1917. For a more complete history, see *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 40.).

Commission for Vocational Education

1931 In October, 1931, the State Board of Education created the Commission for Vocational Education, and placed under it the Bureau of Agricultural Education. Between July and October, 1931, it was under the Division of Secondary Education.

2. BUREAU OF BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Division of City Secondary Schools

1928 On July 12, 1928, the State Board of Education created the Bureau of Business Education in the Division of City Secondary Schools.

Commission for Vocational Education

1931 When the Commission for Vocational Education was created in October, 1931, the Bureau of Business Education was transferred to it.

3. BUREAU OF HOME-MAKING EDUCATION.

Division of City Secondary Schools

1927 When the Department of Education was reorganized in 1927, a Bureau of Home-making Education was created in the Division of City Secondary Schools. Certain of the bureau's activities were also under the direction of the Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes.

Home-making education had previously been administered by a Supervisor of Teacher Training in Home Economics, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. This position had been created as a result of the acceptance by the state of the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" in 1917. For the complete history, see *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 40).

Commission for Vocational Education

1931 When the Commission for Vocational Education was created in October, 1931, the Bureau of Home-making Education was transferred to it.

4. BUREAU OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Division of City Secondary Schools

1927 A Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education was created in the Division of City Secondary Schools in August, 1927. Certain of its activities were under the direction of the Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes.

This work had previously been administered by the Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Instruction,

under the supervision of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. This position had been created to carry out the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act," accepted by the state in 1917. For the history, see *State Board of Education—Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education* in Section I—Historical (p. 40).

Commission for Vocational Education

1931 In October, 1931, the bureau was transferred to the Commission for Vocational Education.

5. BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation

1921 The provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act were accepted by the Legislature in 1921. This added new functions to the office of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. A Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation was immediately appointed by the State Board of Education. The latter body was designated as the board to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in administering the vocational rehabilitation work.

Stats. 1921, ch. 758, p. 1308. Approved June 3, 1921; in effect Aug. 2, 1921.

Division of City Secondary Schools

1927 When the Department of Education was reorganized in 1927, a Bureau of Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation was established in the Division of City Secondary Schools. Certain activities were also under the direction of the Commission for Federal and State Aided Classes.

Division of Special Education

1931 In June, 1931, the Bureau of Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation was transferred to the Division of Special Education. When the Commission for Vocational Education was created in October, 1931, the chief of the Bureau of Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation was specified as one of the members of the commission. It was provided that in federal-aided relationships the bureau should function through the

commission. At this time, also, the name was changed to Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Commission for Vocational Education

1932 In October, 1932, the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation was removed from the Division of Special Education, being transferred altogether to the Commission for Vocational Education.

State Colleges

"The state maintains seven state teachers colleges [now called State Colleges] which are in charge of the State Director of Education for purposes of administration. The State Director of Education, subject to the approval of, and audit by, the Department of Finance, controls and expends all money appropriated for the support of the state teachers colleges. The State Board of Education, acting through the Director of Education, its executive officer, in accordance with law, prescribes the rules and regulations for the government of the colleges." (California. Department of Education. The State Department of Education; its organization and functions, May 4, 1935, p. 13.)

The detailed activities involved in the administration of the state colleges are delegated to the Teachers College Adviser. He serves under the Director of Education, to whom he is responsible. The position of Teachers College Adviser was created in 1932.

The state colleges are located at Chico, Fresno, Humboldt (Arcata), San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Barbara. For their early history, see *State Normal Schools* in Section I—Historical (p. 45).

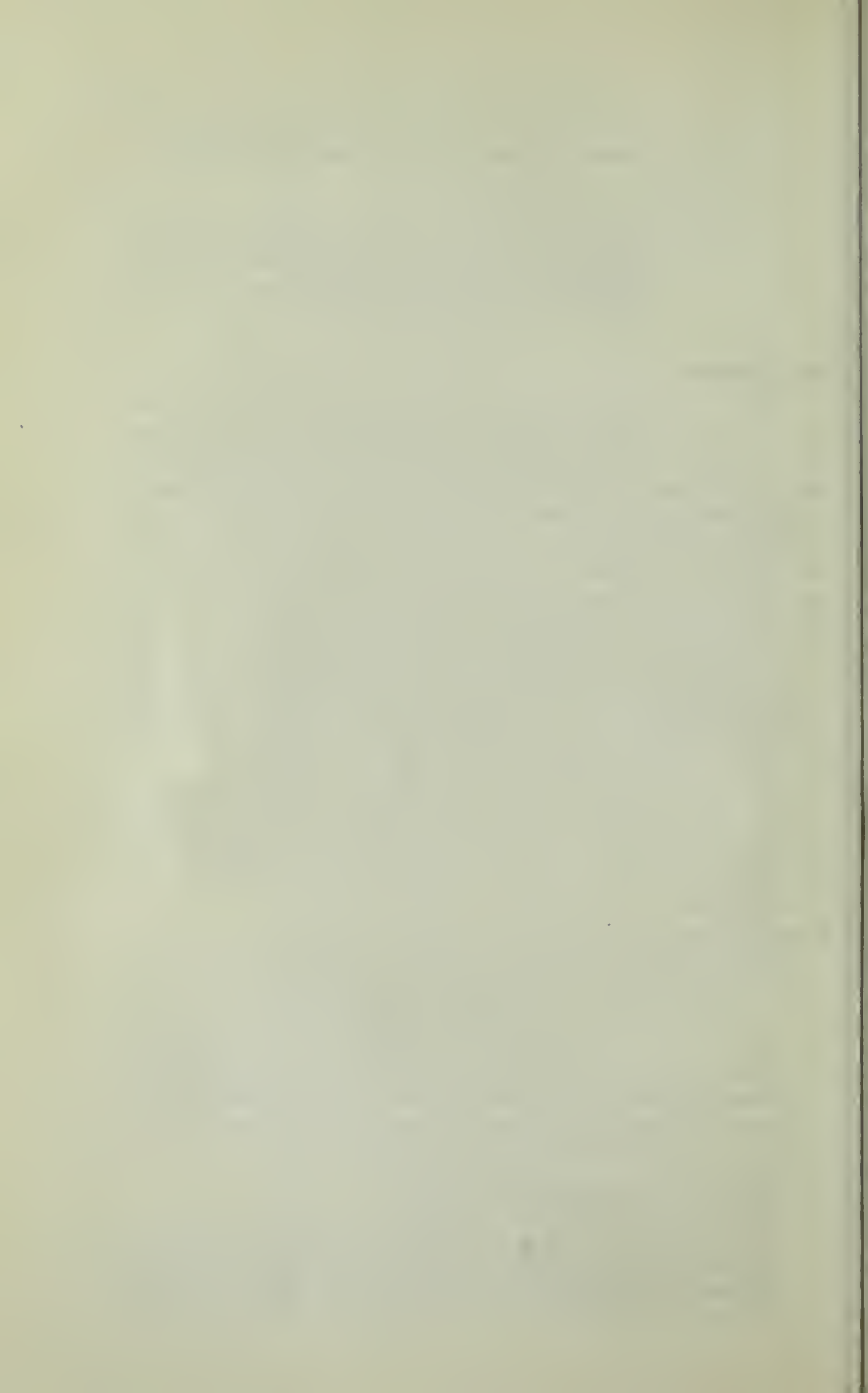
Special Schools

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND and CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

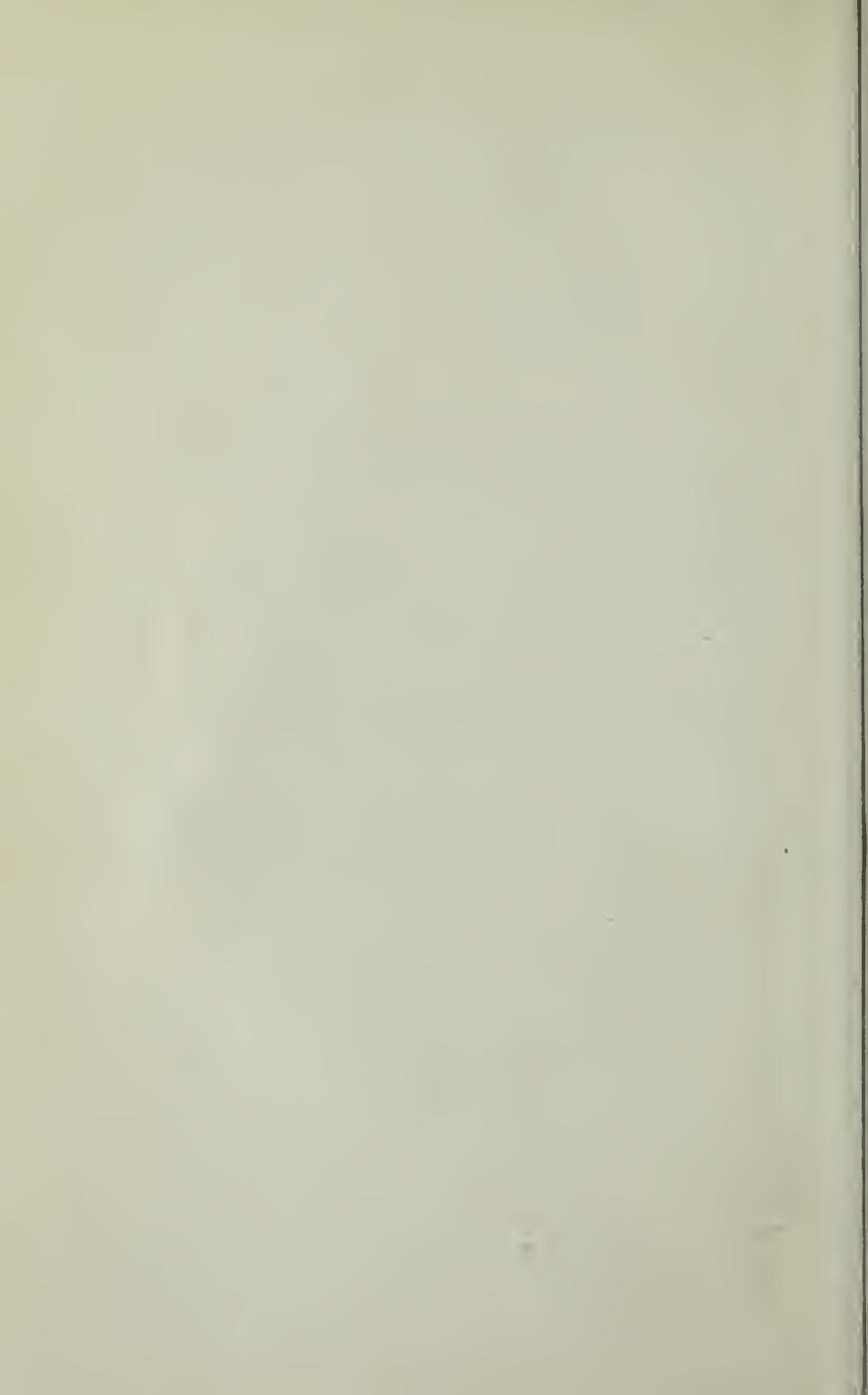
These schools were established in their present form in 1921. As in the case of the state teachers colleges, they are, for purposes of administration, in charge of the State Director of Education. Their principals report directly to him. For their early history, and statutory references, see *California School for the Deaf and the Blind* in Section I—Historical (p. 43).

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

The president of the California Polytechnic School reports to the Director of Education, to whom he is directly responsible. The school was established in 1901. For the statute creating it, see *California Polytechnic School* in Section I—Historical (p. 47).



FINANCE



STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

In the early history of the State Board of Control and of its predecessor, the State Board of Examiners, may be found the roots of the present Department of Finance. The first State Board of Examiners, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, was created in 1856 (Stats. 1856, ch. 85, p. 100; approved Apr. 16, 1856). This board was to examine the books of the Controller and Treasurer, and the money in the treasury. Two years later the act of 1856 was repealed by a law which created a new Board of Examiners of the same membership (Stats. 1858, ch. 257, p. 212; approved Apr. 21, 1858). The duties of the new board included passing upon any claims against the state for which an appropriation had been made, counting the money in the state treasury, and examining the books of the Controller and Treasurer.

The State Board of Examiners continued to function until 1911, when it was abolished by the law which created the State Board of Control (Stats. 1911, ch. 349, p. 590; approved Apr. 3, 1911). This body was to consist of three members appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. "By the terms of the act creating the State Board of Control, the business affairs of all the state departments, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, boards, commissions and bureaus were made subject to its supervision." (California. State Board of Control. Biennial report, 1, 1910-1912, p. 3.) The activities of the new agency were thus greatly increased over those of the early board. The Legislature which created the State Board of Control also created in connection with it, under its supervision, a Department of Public Accounting. See *Department of Public Accounting* in Section I—Historical (p. 80). Two years later, in 1913, the Legislature empowered the board to appoint three Children's Agents, which permitted the development of the Children's Department of the State Board of Control. For the complete history of this subdivision, see *Bureau of Children's Aid* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Social Welfare* (p. 235).

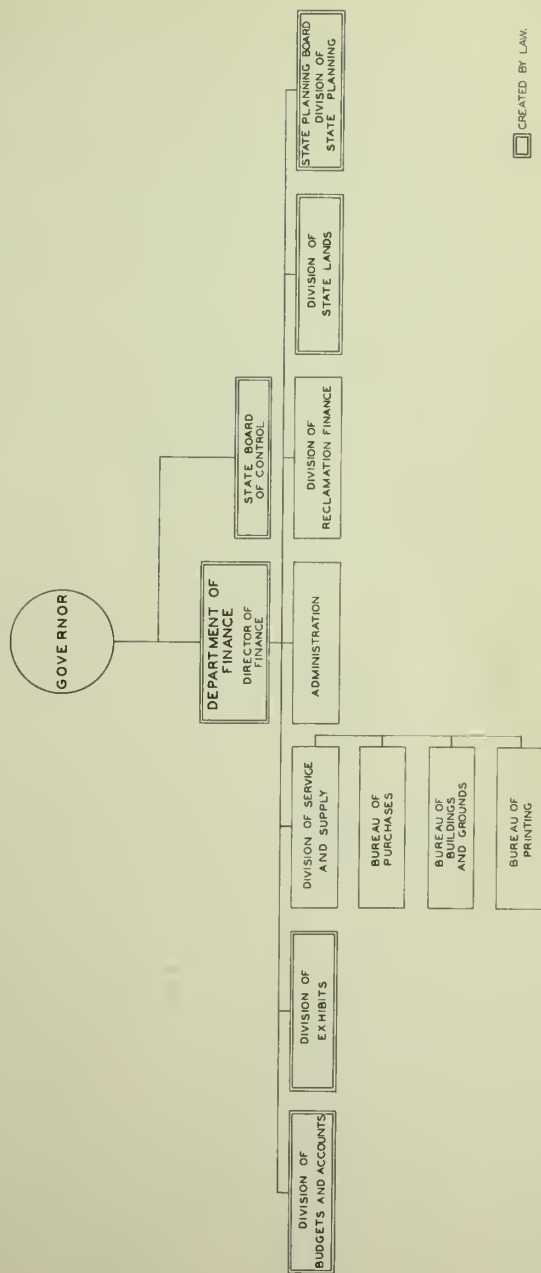
The duties of the State Board of Control were expanded to an even greater degree in 1921. The act which created the Department of Finance in that year stated: "The state board of control shall

constitute the governing body, or head, of the department of finance . . . One member shall be chief of the division of claims and disbursements, one shall be chief of the division of budgets and accounts, and one shall be chief of the division of purchases and custody . . .”

The State Board of Control retained this executive relationship to the Department of Finance until 1927. The department was reorganized at that time, and the law abolished the board as its governing body. A new board, consisting of the Director of Finance, the chief of the Division of Service and Supply, and the State Controller, was, however, created. The law was amended in 1935 (ch. 86, p. 436), and the membership was changed to the Director of Finance, the State Controller, both *ex officio*, and a third member, who might be a state officer and in that case would serve *ex officio*, who was to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The two duties of the present State Board of Control are to adopt general rules and regulations “governing the presentation and audit of claims against the state for which an appropriation has been made or for which a state fund is available,” and to act as a court of claims for the consideration of claims in equity against the state.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1 1936



☒ CREATED BY LAW.

☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

CHART NO. II



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF BUDGETS AND ACCOUNTS

DIVISION OF EXHIBITS

DIVISION OF RECLAMATION FINANCE

DIVISION OF SERVICE AND SUPPLY

1. Bureau of Purchases
2. Bureau of Printing
3. Bureau of Buildings and Grounds

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS

DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING (STATE PLANNING BOARD)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Department of Finance was created in 1921 (ch. 603, p. 1027; approved May 31, 1921, in effect July 30, 1921). Although it was a fusion of a somewhat diversified group of bodies, which had previously existed as separate units, the line of evolution of its major functions can be traced back to the State Board of Examiners, created first in 1856. This board preceded the State Board of Control, created in 1911, and the latter board became the governing body of the new Department of Finance upon its creation in 1921. When the Department of Finance was reorganized in 1927 (ch. 251, p. 449; approved Apr. 25, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927), the State Board of Control was abolished as the governing body and the Director of Finance was created as the executive officer. The latter was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. For further particulars concerning the State Board of Control and its relation to the department, and also for its historical background, see *State Board of Control* (p. 69).

The other bodies whose powers and duties were transferred to this department included the Department of Public Accounting, the Children's Agents, the State Purchasing Department, the Superintendent of Capitol Buildings and Grounds, the Board of Trustees of the State Burial Grounds, the Board of Colton Hall Trustees, the Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees, the Board of Pio Pico Mansion Trustees, the Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees, the Capital Planning Commission, the Superintendent of State Printing, the Motor Vehicle Department of California, the Board of Trustees of the State Library, and the State Librarian. The department was also invested with the duty of enforcing the act relating to the Tahoe Camping Grounds. When the department was reorganized in 1927, the same list of boards and departments was named, with the omission of the Children's Agents and the Board of Trustees of the State Library and the State Librarian, and with the addition of the Guardian of Marshall's Monument and the San Pasqual Battlefield Commission. Custody of the Donner State Monument was also placed in the department in this year. These last three historical sites remained under the control of the Department of Finance less than a month, however, for an act approved May 25, 1927, by defining the scope of the state park system had the effect of placing them in the Department of

Natural Resources. The act stated: "All parks, public camp grounds, monument sites, and landmark sites, and sites of historical interest, outside the limits of incorporated cities, heretofore or hereafter created or acquired by the state or which are under its control shall constitute the state park system." For a complete history of these bodies, therefore, see *Parks and Historic Monuments* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Natural Resources* (p. 154).

The act of 1921 specified six divisions in the department: the Division of Claims and Disbursements, the Division of Budgets and Accounts, the Division of Purchases and Custody, the Division of Printing, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and the Division of Libraries. In 1927 the number designated was limited to three: the Division of Budgets and Accounts, the Division of Service and Supply, and the Division of Motor Vehicles. There were subsequently created by statute the Division of Personnel and Organization (abolished in 1934), the Division of State Lands, and the Division of Exhibits. The Division of Motor Vehicles was abolished in 1929. As the law was amended in 1935, only the Division of Budgets and Accounts was specified. There are at the present time, however, five divisions.

Certain of the functions assumed by the Department of Finance in 1921 were not assigned to any one of the various divisions, but were handled by the administrative offices. These included the management of Colton Hall, the Monterey Custom House, Pio Pio Mansion, and the Tahoe Camping Grounds. The latter was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources in 1927 by the act, quoted above, defining the state park system. The other three were also transferred to the Department of Natural Resources by the same act as it was amended in 1931. The amended act omitted the words "outside the limits of incorporated cities," thereby placing under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks all sites of historical interest, etc., except Sutter's Fort Property, the State Fair Grounds, and Balboa Park, which were specifically exempted. For their earlier history see each name separately under *Parks and Historic Monuments* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Natural Resources* (p. 154).

I

Historical: before 1921**LAND****Surveyor General**

- 1849 The office of Surveyor General was created by the constitution of 1849 (article V, sec. 18). This officer was to be elected every two years by the people of the state. This provision was changed to four years by the constitution of 1879, which also provided that the Legislature might abolish the office of Surveyor General at its discretion.

The powers and duties of the Surveyor General were prescribed in "An act concerning the Office of Surveyor General," passed in 1850.

Stats. 1850, ch. 104, p. 256. Passed Apr. 17, 1850.

- 1929 The Surveyor General's office was abolished, and his powers and duties were transferred to the Department of Finance in 1929. See *Division of State Lands* (p. 85).

State Land Office

- 1858 The State Land Office for the State of California, and the position of Register of the State Land Office, were created in 1858. The Surveyor General was to be the ex officio Register. He was to keep records, descriptions, and maps of all classes of lands to which the state was entitled. The major activities of the office related to state school lands.

Stats. 1858, ch. 176, p. 127. Approved Apr. 10, 1858.

- 1929 The powers and duties of the State Land Office and of the Register of the State Land Office were transferred to the Department of Finance in 1929. See *Division of State Lands* (p. 85).

State Land Settlement Board

This board was created in 1917. Its life as an independent agency was brief. Its subsequent history was marked by temporary sojourns in one department after another, until all of its activities were finally transferred to the Department of Finance in 1929. This varied history is discussed more fully below,

State Land Settlement Board

- 1917 A State Land Settlement Board, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1917. The board was to acquire land, and to improve, subdivide, and sell it to settlers.

Stats. 1917, ch. 755, p. 1566. Approved June 1, 1917; in effect July 31, 1917.

Department of Public Works. Division of Land Settlement.

- 1921 The law which created the Department of Public Works in 1921 transferred to it the powers and duties of the State Land Settlement Board. It provided, however, "that said land settlement board is hereby continued as an advisory board to the department in matters relating to land settlement." A Division of Land Settlement was created in the department.

Stats. 1921, ch. 607, p. 1039. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

State Land Settlement Board

- 1923 The land settlement activities assigned to the Department of Public Works in 1921 were returned to the State Land Settlement Board in 1923.

Stats. 1923, ch. 411, p. 930. Approved June 18, 1923.

Department of Agriculture. Division of Land Settlement.

- 1927 In 1927 all the powers and duties of the State Land Settlement Board were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Division of Land Settlement was created. The board was continued in existence to perform such functions as it had exercised as a body corporate, but the membership was changed. It was to consist henceforth of three members: the Director of Agriculture, the State Engineer, and the Director of Finance, all acting ex officio.

Stats. 1927, ch. 558, p. 942. Approved May 16, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

- 1931 The State Land Settlement Board was abolished in 1931. The powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture relating to land settlement were transferred to the Department of Finance. See *Division of State Lands* (p. 85).

PRINTING

State Printer

- 1850 The State Printer's office was created in 1850. He was to be elected biennially by the Legislature.

Stats. 1850, ch. 2, p. 45. Passed Jan. 8, 1850.

- 1852 The office of State Printer was abolished in 1852, by a law which provided that henceforth the printing should be contracted for with the lowest bidder by the Governor and Controller of State.

Stats. 1852, ch. 50, p. 113. Approved Apr. 29, 1852.

- 1854 The law of 1852 was repealed in 1854, and the position of State Printer was reestablished. This officer was to be elected every two years by popular vote. The office was finally abolished in 1872. (See entry below.)

Stats. 1854, ch. 85, p. 142 (Kerr ed.); ch. 29, p. 33 (Redding ed.). Passed and in effect May 1, 1854.

Superintendent of State Printing

- 1872 The office of State Printer was abolished in 1872 by a law which established a State Printing Office and the position of Superintendent of State Printing. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. The Political Code and Code Amendments reenacted these provisions in essentially similar form.

Stats. 1871-1872, ch. 400, p. 554. Approved Mar. 26, 1872; in effect first Monday in July, 1875.

- 1921 The Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the Superintendent of State Printing in 1921. For later history, see *Division of Service and Supply—Bureau of Printing* (p. 83).

AGRICULTURE

State Agricultural Society

- 1854 A law passed in 1854 stated: "There is hereby established and incorporated a society to be known and designated by the name and style of the California state agricultural society . . ." The society was given power to purchase land to establish an experimental farm for the meeting of the society and for the exhibition of cattle and other stock, and "agricultural, mechanical and domestic manufactures and productions . . ."

Stats. 1854, ch. 100, p. 163 (Kerr ed.); ch. 51, p. 56 (Redding ed.). Passed May 13, 1854.

- 1863 In 1863 the Legislature created a Board of Agriculture to manage the affairs of the society. The board was to consist of a president and nine directors. As the term of office of the directors was set at three years, the president and three of the directors were to be elected each year at a State Agricultural Convention held in January. The convention was to consist of the members of the State Agricultural Society, and four delegates from each county and district agricultural society. For later history see *Division of Exhibits* (p. 81).

Stats. 1863, ch. 49, p. 49. Approved and in effect Mar. 12, 1863.

State Board of Agriculture

- 1880 A law passed in 1880 declared the State Agricultural Society to be a state institution. The act provided for a State Board of Agriculture of twelve members, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, which would have exclusive management of the society and would arrange for an annual fair at Sacramento. See *Division of Exhibits* (p. 81).

Stats. 1880, ch. 60, p. 49. Approved and in effect Apr. 15, 1880.

District Agricultural Associations

- 1880 In the same year in which the State Agricultural Society became a state institution, the Legislature created 11 agricultural districts in California, and provided for the organization of agricultural associations. Each association that was formed was to be regarded as a state institution, and was to be governed by a District Board of Agriculture of eight members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. This law was subsequently amended many times, changing and increasing the number of districts. In 1935 (ch. 321, p. 1081) there were 49 such districts.

Stats. 1880, ch. 50, p. 49. Approved and in effect Apr. 15, 1880.

- 1929 In 1929 the powers and duties of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Society, and the District Agricultural Associations were transferred to the Department of Finance. See *Division of Exhibits* (p. 81).

STATE CAPITOL

Board of Capitol Commissioners

- 1856 In 1856 an act was passed which provided "That the Sec-

retary of State, being ex officio the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Gilbert Griswold, of the City of Sacramento, and the Controller of State, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend the work necessary to erect a State Capitol upon the public square in the City of Sacramento . . .” No term of office was set for the board of commissioners, but the Capitol was to be completed Jan. 1, 1858.

Stats. 1856, ch. 95, p. 110. Approved Apr. 18, 1856.

- 1860 Another act to provide for the construction of the State Capitol was passed in 1860. The board of commissioners provided for in this act consisted of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, A. C. Monson, and Alfred Reddington. An amendment in 1870 (Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 338, p. 447) omitted the last two names from the list of members.

Stats. 1860, ch. 161, p. 128. Approved and in effect Mar. 29, 1860.

Superintendent of Capitol Buildings and Grounds

- 1911 The position of Superintendent of Capitol Buildings and Grounds was created in 1911. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. He was to have charge of the improvement and maintenance of the Capitol grounds and custody of the Capitol buildings.

Stats. 1911, ch. 340, p. 571. Approved and in effect Apr. 1, 1911.

- 1921 The Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Capitol Buildings and Grounds when it was created in 1921. For later history see *Division of Service and Supply—Bureau of Buildings and Grounds* (p. 85).

State Capital Planning Commission

- 1915 A State Capital Planning Commission, composed of the Governor and State Librarian, ex officio members, and three members appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, was created in 1915.

Stats. 1915, ch. 757, p. 1514. Approved June 12, 1915; in effect Aug. 11, 1915.

- 1921 The Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Capital Planning Commission when it

was created in 1921. See *Division of Service and Supply—Bureau of Buildings and Grounds* (p. 85).

Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees

- 1891 Provision was made in 1891 for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees of five members serving for a term of four years. The trustees were to accept from the Native Sons of the Golden West the Sutter's Fort property, and were to provide for its preservation, protection, and improvement.

Stats. 1891, ch. 39, p. 25. Approved and in effect Mar. 7, 1891.

- 1921 The Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees when it was created in 1921. See *Division of Service and Supply—Bureau of Buildings and Grounds* (p. 85).

Department of Public Accounting

- 1911 The law which created the State Board of Control established in connection with it, and under its supervision, a Department of Public Accounting.

Stats. 1911, ch 349, p. 590. Approved Apr. 3, 1911.

- 1921 When the Department of Finance was created in 1921, it succeeded to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Accounting. See *Division of Budgets and Accounts* (p. 81).

State Purchasing Department

- 1915 A State Purchasing Department was created in 1915. The department was to be in charge of a State Purchasing Agent, who was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. This officer was given the authority to make purchases of materials and supplies for every state department, commission, board, institution, and official, with the exception of the University of California.

Stats. 1915, ch. 351, p. 508. Approved May 18, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

- 1921 The powers and duties of the State Purchasing Department were transferred to the Department of Finance when it was created in 1921. See *Division of Service and Supply—Bureau of Purchases* (p. 83).

II

Present organization: after 1921**Division of Budgets and Accounts**

This division was created with the organization of the department in 1921, and it was continued in existence by the act which reorganized the department in 1927. To it were assigned the activities previously carried on by the Department of Public Accounting. For the history of this agency, see *Department of Public Accounting* in Section I—Historical (p. 80).

Bureau of Children's Aid

This bureau was established with the organization of the department in 1921. It was the direct outgrowth of the Children's Department of the State Board of Control. The activities of the bureau were transferred to the Department of Social Welfare upon the creation of that department in 1927. For a full description of the earlier and later development of the bureau see *Bureau of Children's Aid* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Social Welfare* (p. 235).

Division of Exhibits

The Division of Exhibits was created in 1929 when all the powers and duties of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Society, and the District Agricultural Associations were transferred to the Department of Finance. At the present time the department does not take an active part in the administration of the activities of these agencies, however. The laws, rules, and regulations relating to them were continued in force. A Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society was created in place of the State Board of Agriculture. For the later development of this body see *State Board of Agriculture* (p. 5). The various District Boards of Agriculture were retained as advisory bodies to assist in planning and promoting annual fairs. For the early history of these various agencies, see AGRICULTURE in Section I—Historical (p. 77).

Stats. 1929, ch. 853, p. 1883. Approved June 19, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Libraries

This division was created in 1921, but with the reorganization of 1927 it was removed from the Department of Finance and placed in

the Department of Education. For early history, see *State Library* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Education* (p. 42). For present organization see *Department of Education—Division of Libraries* (p. 51).

Division of Motor Vehicles

This division was created with the organization of the department in 1921. It was again specified as one of the divisions in 1927, but in 1929 it was transferred to the Department of Public Works. Since then it has been made a separate department. For the complete history and present organization, see *Department of Motor Vehicles* (p. 140).

Division of Personnel and Organization

This division was created by statute in 1929 to take over the clerical and organization survey work of the State Civil Service Commission. In 1934, however, Initiative measure no. 7, adding article XXIV to the constitution (passed Nov. 6, 1934) created the State Personnel Board to administer the state civil service system. The amendment provided that the powers and duties vested in any state officer or agency under any law relating to the state civil service should be transferred to the new board, thereby abolishing the Division of Personnel and Organization.

Division of Reclamation Finance

This division was created in 1929 in order to give the Reclamation Board some representation on the Governor's Council. The Reclamation Board Act was amended in that year as follows: "The director of finance shall be executive officer of the reclamation board for the purpose of reporting to the governor's council upon matters relating to reclamation projects and problems." The Division of Reclamation Finance was thereupon organized in the department, the chief engineer and general manager of the board being ex officio chief.

Stats. 1929, ch. 336, p. 658. Approved May 18, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Service and Supply

This division was created in 1927. In it were placed several activities that had been carried on by major divisions in the department as it was originally organized.

"The property auditor is also attached to this division, as is also the management of the Napa State Farm." (California. Department of Finance. Report of the Director of Finance . . . 1927-1930, p. 21.) The circumstances which resulted in the purchase of this farm

date back to 1911, when a law (ch. 570, p. 1088) was passed establishing the California State Reformatory and providing for the purchase of land on which to erect it. In 1917 (ch. 165, p. 250), the State Board of Control was authorized "to take charge of, manage and farm for the use and benefit of the state and its institutions" the tract of land that had been purchased for the reformatory. The use of this land for keeping prisoners was prohibited by this law. In 1921 (ch. 615, p. 1051), the act of 1911 was repealed, and the land acquired under its provisions was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Finance.

1. BUREAU OF PURCHASES.

Division of Purchases and Custody

1921 The law creating the Department of Finance specified among the six divisions a Division of Purchases and Custody. This division took over the activities previously carried on by the State Purchasing Department. For the history of this agency, see *State Purchasing Department* in Section I—Historical (p. 80).

In 1926 highway purchasing was added to the other duties of the division. This point is discussed more fully below.

California Highway Commission. Purchasing Department.

1909 The act which provided for the first issue of highway bonds (Stats. 1909, ch. 383, p. 647) gave to the Department of Engineering full power to purchase all supplies, materials, etc., for the construction and maintenance of the state highway. In 1916 the State Purchasing Department took over all the other purchasing of the Department of Engineering, but highway purchasing remained in the hands of the California Highway Commission until December, 1926, when it was merged with the purchasing for the other state agencies. Between 1921 and 1923 the Commission's Purchasing Department also did all the purchasing for the Department of Public Works.

Bureau of Purchases

1927 When the department was reorganized in 1927, this work was placed in a Bureau of Purchases in the Division of Service and Supply.

2. BUREAU OF PRINTING.

Division of Printing

1921 The law creating the Department of Finance specified

that there should be in it a Division of Printing, in which were placed the activities previously carried on by the Superintendent of State Printing. For the history of this office, and for that of the earlier office of State Printer, see PRINTING in Section I—Historical (p. 77).

Bureau of Printing

- 1927 When the department was reorganized in 1927, the Division of Printing became the Bureau of Printing in the Division of Service and Supply.

Supervisor of Documents

Bureau of Publications and Documents

- 1931 A Bureau of Publications and Documents was created in the Department of Finance in 1931. This bureau was placed in the Division of Service and Supply.

Stats. 1931, ch. 412, p. 931. Approved May 26, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

Supervisor of Documents

- 1933 The Bureau of Publications and Documents was abolished in 1933. The State Printer succeeded to its powers and duties. These functions were therefore placed in charge of a Supervisor of Documents within the Bureau of Printing.

Stats. 1933, ch. 92, p. 536. Became a law Apr. 15, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

3. BUREAU OF COMMERCE.

- 1929 A Bureau of Commerce was created in the Department of Finance in 1929. The bureau was placed in the Division of Service and Supply.

Stats. 1929, ch. 857, p. 1888. Approved June 19, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

- 1933 The Bureau of Commerce was not abolished by statute until 1935, but the Legislature of 1933 made no appropriation for its support, and it was unable, therefore, to function after that date. Its organization, as it existed in January, 1933, was as follows:

- a. Domestic Trade Division
- b. International Trade Division
- c. Division of Displays
- d. Division of Information

- 1935 In 1935 the Political Code sections relating to the Bureau

of Commerce were repealed, and the records, books, etc., of the bureau transferred to the Department of Finance.

Stats. 1935, ch. 66, p. 402. Approved Apr. 18, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

4. BUREAU OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

In this bureau are combined various functions. For early history see STATE CAPITOL (p. 78) and *Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees* (p. 80) in Section I—Historical. The management of the State Burial Grounds was also assigned to this bureau, but in 1933 it was transferred to the Division of Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. For complete history, see *State Burial Grounds* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Natural Resources* (p. 150).

Division of Purchases and Custody

1921 The act creating the Department of Finance specified that there should be a Division of Purchases and Custody. Besides succeeding to the state purchasing activities, it took over the custody of certain Sacramento properties.

Bureau of Buildings and Grounds

1927 When the department was reorganized in 1927, the care of the capitol buildings and grounds, Sutter's Fort, and the State Burial Grounds, were placed in a Bureau of Buildings and Grounds in the Division of Service and Supply.

Division of State Lands

This division was created in 1929. Additional functions were added to it in 1931. The first step toward its development was taken in 1849, the office of Surveyor General being created by the constitution of that year. For the history of this and related agencies, see LAND in Section I—Historical (p. 75).

1929 The powers and duties of the Surveyor General, Register of the State Land Office, and the State Land Office were transferred to the Department of Finance in 1929. These offices were abolished. A Division of State Lands was created in the department to administer these duties, the chief of the division being ex officio Register of State Lands.

Stats. 1929, ch. 516, p. 890. Approved May 27, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

1931 All the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture relating to land settlement were transferred to the Depart-

ment of Finance in 1931. The State Land Settlement Board and all positions under the Division of Land Settlement were abolished. All assets acquired by the terms of this act were to be placed under the administration of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Finance.

Stats. 1931, ch. 153, p. 214. Approved Apr. 15, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

Division of State Planning (State Planning Board)

1935 A State Planning Board was created as a division of the Department of Finance in 1935. The board was to consist of the Director of Finance, Director of Public Works, and Director of Natural Resources, all ex officio, and of five citizens appointed by the Governor for a term of three years.

Stats. 1935, ch. 331, p. 1153. Approved June 14, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



AS ORGANIZED MAR. 1, 1938



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
As Organized March 1, 1936

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING

1. Complaint Department
2. Housing Department
3. Labor Camp Department

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

1. Compensation Department
2. Legal Department
3. Medical Department
4. Permanent Disability Rating Department
5. Safety Department
6. State Compensation Insurance Fund
7. Statistical Department

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND LAW ENFORCE-
MENT

DIVISION OF STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

An attempt was made in 1921 to coordinate the work of several state agencies dealing with labor problems. The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, consisting of the Industrial Accident Commission, Industrial Welfare Commission, Commission of Immigration and Housing, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, was created. The idea behind this move was simply to provide opportunity for cooperation to prevent duplication of activities, rather than to make one unit of these four bodies. As a result, the new department was not a real department at all, and each commission continued to function as an independent agency. In 1927 an elaboration of the original plan was put into effect, and a real Department of Industrial Relations was established (Stats. 1927, ch. 440, p. 733; approved May 12, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927).

This department succeeded to all the powers and duties of the agencies listed above, and to those of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. The Commission of Immigration and Housing, the Industrial Welfare Commission, and the Bureau and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were abolished; the Industrial Accident Commission was continued in existence. The laws under which these agencies operated, however, and the rules and regulations established by them, were continued in force. New Commissions of Immigration and Housing and of Industrial Welfare were created as policy-making bodies.

The work of the department was divided into at least five divisions: Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety; Division of Housing and Sanitation, later changed to Division of Immigration and Housing; Division of State Employment Agencies; Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement; and Division of Industrial Welfare. In 1929 a Division of Industrial Fire Safety, shortened in 1931 to Division of Fire Safety, was added to these.

The position of Director of Industrial Relations was also created by the law of 1927. The chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission was to be ex officio director.

I

Historical: before 1927**Bureau of Labor Statistics**

- 1883 "An act to establish and support a Bureau of Labor Statistics" provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. His duties related to the collection of statistics for labor in agriculture, industry, mining, and other fields. He was to serve for a term of four years. From time to time there were added to these duties the enforcement of laws relating to factory inspection, protection of the physical welfare of women, employment agencies regulation, and child labor, and the gathering of social statistics.
- Stats. 1883, ch. 21, p. 27. Approved and in effect Mar. 3, 1883.*

- 1915 In 1915 the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was given "authority and power to enforce any and all labor laws of the State of California, the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission . . ." (ch. 484, p. 814).
- 1927 The Department of Industrial Relations succeeded to the powers and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1927. See *Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement* (p. 99)

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

- 1915 Free employment offices were started voluntarily by Commissioner Fitzgerald on July 15, 1895. This Free Employment Department endured only until June, 1897. Two decades later, in 1915, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was authorized to establish free employment bureaus in the cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, and Sacramento, and in other cities thereafter whenever he considered it necessary. The first offices were opened on February 1, 1916. For later history, see *Division of State Employment Agencies* (p. 100).

Stats. 1915, ch. 302, p. 486. Approved May 17, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

Industrial Accident Commission**Industrial Accident Board**

- 1911 The Roseberry Liability and Compensation Act created the

Industrial Accident Board, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. All controversies concerning compensation under the act were to be submitted to this board, which was empowered to hold hearings and to make awards.

Stats. 1911, ch. 399, p. 796. Approved Apr. 8, 1911; in effect Sept. 1, 1911.

Industrial Accident Commission

- 1913 The "Workmen's compensation, insurance and safety act," passed in 1913, created the Industrial Accident Commission, consisting of three commissioners appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Another act of the same year (ch. 561, p. 950) abolished the Industrial Accident Board, and transferred its powers and duties to the new commission. The work of the commission grew by leaps and bounds during the next few years, requiring the development of a high degree of administrative organization. The various subdivisions are discussed below.

Stats. 1913, ch. 176, p. 279. Approved May 26, 1913; in effect Jan. 1, 1914.

- 1927 The act which created the Department of Industrial Relations transferred to it all the powers and duties of the Industrial Accident Commission. See *Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety* (p. 99).

1. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

- 1923 Although statements of expenditures, giving the financial condition of the commission, appeared in all the earlier reports, the designation Accounting Department was not employed until the 1923-1924 report of the Industrial Accident Commission. When the Department of Industrial Relations was established in 1927, an Accounting Department was set up to carry on this work for all the divisions. There was no further need, therefore, for a separate Accounting Department under the Industrial Accident Commission.

2. COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT.

- 1914 In order to care for cases after a formal application for adjudication of claims was filed, the Compensation Department was created by the commission about July of 1914.

3. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

- 1914 An attorney was appointed when the commission was organized on Jan. 1, 1914. By 1919 the term Legal Department was officially used.

4. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

- 1914 This department was organized at the time the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act went into effect.

5. PERMANENT DISABILITY RATING DEPARTMENT.

- 1913 In July, 1913, a Permanent Disability Rating Department was established by the Industrial Accident Commission.

6. REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT.

- 1919 This department was built up, more or less gradually, during 1919. In that year a law was passed which established an "industrial rehabilitation fund," and provided that the Industrial Accident Commission might draw upon it for the promotion of vocational reëducation and rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry in this state.

Stats. 1919, ch. 183, p. 273. Approved May 2, 1919; in effect July 22, 1919.

- 1921 The work of the department practically ceased April 6, 1921, pending the decision of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the act of 1919. In September, 1921, all cases under training were transferred to the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Education for completion. On January 27, 1922, the Supreme Court held that section 5 was unconstitutional in so far as it attempted to confer jurisdiction upon the commission. The Industrial Accident Commission cooperated thereafter with the State Board of Education in calling to the attention of the latter cases needing vocational rehabilitation. Its own Department of Rehabilitation was eliminated.

- 1933 In 1933 the act of 1919 was repealed.

Stats. 1933, ch. 43, p. 333. Approved Apr. 1, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

7. SAFETY DEPARTMENT.

- 1914 This department was organized in January, 1914. At the same time inspection and safety work in mines, in

cooperation with the United States government, was started. In the organization of the commission this was regarded as a subdivision of the Safety Department, with the designation Mining Division. On May 1, 1919, cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Mines was discontinued, because of lack of funds on the part of the latter agency. The work, however, was continued by the state.

1919 In 1919 the Safety Department was organized in detail with the following subdivisions:

- a. Electrical Division
- b. Boiler Division
- c. Elevator Division
- d. Shipbuilding Division (later changed to Lumber and Shipbuilding Division)
- e. Construction Division
- f. Mining Division
- g. Mechanical Division
- h. Safety Museum

In 1923 consolidation was necessary, and these divisions became merely nominal units.

S. DEPARTMENT OF SELF-INSURANCE.

1917 The Workmen's Compensation Act, as it was amended in 1917 (ch. 586, sec. 29 (a), p. 857), required every employer of labor to secure the payment of compensation either by insuring in an authorized insurance carrier, or by securing from the Industrial Accident Commission a certificate of consent to self-insure. This required the development of the Department of Self-Insurance.

1923 The 1922-1923 annual report of the Industrial Accident Commission is the last one in which the Department of Self-Insurance is listed. Apparently after 1923 this no longer existed as a separate unit in the organization of the commission.

9. STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.

1914 The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act established a State Compensation Insurance Fund. The fund began business on January 1, 1914.

10. STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

1912 A Statistical Department was organized under the Industrial Accident Board at its inception.

Industrial Welfare Commission

1913 The Industrial Welfare Commission was created in 1913. The law specified that at least one of the five members should be a woman. The commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. They were to study the problems connected with the employment of women and minors in this state, and to set a minimum wage, maximum hours, and standard conditions of labor for these workers.

Stats. 1913, ch. 324, p. 632. Approved May 26, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

1927 The act which created the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927 transferred to it the powers and duties of the Industrial Welfare Commission. See *Division of Industrial Welfare* (p. 99).

Commission of Immigration and Housing

1913 The Commission of Immigration and Housing of California was created in 1913. The commission was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor and holding office at his pleasure.

Stats. 1913, ch. 318, p. 608. Approved June 12, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

1927 The act which created the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927 transferred to it the powers and duties of the Commission of Immigration and Housing. See *Division of Immigration and Housing* (p. 98).

1. CAMP DEPARTMENT.

1914 The Camp Department, also called Camp Sanitation Department, was organized in 1914, soon after the Commission of Immigration and Housing began to function.

2. COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT.

1914 A Bureau of Complaints was organized when the Commission of Immigration and Housing began really to function in 1914. The designation Complaint Department was later employed interchangeably with Bureau of Complaints, and, after 1921, seems to have become the official title of this unit.

3. HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

1914 The Housing Department also was organized in 1914.

4. DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT EDUCATION.

1915 This department, designated bureau at first, was organized a little later than the other subdivisions of the commission, probably early in 1915.

1923 In 1923 or 1924 this department was discontinued, as the work had been taken over by the Department of Education. A Division of Immigrant Education had been organized in that department in 1920.

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

1921 The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, consisting of the Industrial Accident Commission, the Commission of Immigration and Housing, the Industrial Welfare Commission, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was created in 1921.

The law provided for four divisions in the department: the Division of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety, to be administered by the Industrial Accident Commission, and succeeding to the commission's powers and duties; the Division of Immigration and Housing, to be administered by the Commission of Immigration and Housing, and invested with the commission's powers and duties; the Division of Industrial Welfare, to be administered by the Industrial Welfare Commission, and invested with the commission's powers and duties; the Division of Labor, to be administered by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and invested with the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The said department of labor and industrial relations shall make and promulgate rules and regulations that will eliminate overlapping and duplication of the activities of the several divisions and may provide for the transfer of functions and activities from one division to another in the interest of the betterment of the service of such division or divisions."

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations was a department in name only. No provision was made for a central executive head to control the administration of the various subdivisions, and these subdivisions were in no way subordinate to the department. The Industrial Accident Commission, Commission of Immigration and Housing, Industrial Welfare Commission, and Bureau of Labor Statistics remained entirely autonomous units, having separate budgets and making separate

reports. They met as a department, as the quotation from the law given above indicates, only to coordinate their activities and to prevent duplication of effort.

Stats. 1921, ch. 604, p. 1031. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

1927 The Department of Industrial Relations succeeded to the powers and duties of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations in 1927.

II

Present organization: after 1927

Accounting Department

An Accounting Department was set up in the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927, when the new department was organized. Such work had previously been carried on by each agency individually. In the Industrial Accident Commission, for example, a separate Accounting Department had existed for several years.

Division of Fire Safety

This division was created by statute in 1929. It is administered by the State Fire Marshal, who remains an independent officer. The law limited the jurisdiction of the division to the supervision of clothes-cleaning and spotting and sponging establishments, but other fire prevention and safety activities have been undertaken by authority of the broader powers of the chief of the division as State Fire Marshal.

State Fire Marshal

1923 The office of State Fire Marshal was created in 1923. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold his position at the pleasure of the Governor. His duties were to safeguard life and property from fire, and to see that all laws and ordinances relating to fires and fire protection were enforced. These duties were expanded by the Dry Cleaning Law of 1927 (ch. 880, p. 1924).

Stats. 1923, ch. 188, p. 429. Approved May 23, 1923.

Division of Industrial Fire Safety

1929 The Dry Cleaning Law was amended in 1929, and its enforcement was assigned to a new division in the Depart-

ment of Industrial Relations. "There is hereby created in the department of industrial relations, a division of industrial fire safety. The state fire marshal shall be chief of the division of industrial fire safety, and all powers and duties given by this act to the department of industrial relations shall be administered by the state fire marshal through said division of industrial fire safety."

Stats. 1929, ch. 155, p. 288. Approved Apr. 23, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Fire Safety

1931 The name of the Division of Industrial Fire Safety was changed in 1931 to Division of Fire Safety.

Stats. 1931, ch. 424, p. 960. Approved May 28, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

Division of Immigration and Housing

This division, under a slightly different name, was provided for in the act which created the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927.

Division of Housing and Sanitation

1927 The Division of Housing and Sanitation was created by the law of 1927 to continue the activities previously carried on by the Commission of Immigration and Housing. The latter body was abolished, but a new commission was established to act as a policy-making body for the guidance of the division.

Division of Immigration and Housing

1931 The name of this section was changed from Division of Housing and Sanitation to Division of Immigration and Housing in 1931.

Stats. 1931, ch. 597, p. 1289. Approved June 4, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

The scheme of organization of this division is simply a continuation of that of the old Commission of Immigration and Housing. For the history of its development, therefore, see *Commission of Immigration and Housing* in Section I—Historical (p. 95). There are now three subdivisions in the division, as follows:

1. Complaint Department
2. Housing Department
3. Labor Camp Department

Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety

When the Department of Industrial Relations was created in 1927, one of its sections specified in the law was the Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety. This division continued the work previously performed by the Industrial Accident Commission; and, in fact, that body was retained with executive powers to administer the division. The activities of the commission had been assigned to various subdepartments, and this organization was not affected by the changes of 1927. For the beginning dates of these departments, therefore, see *Industrial Accident Commission* in Section I—Historical (p. 91). The division is at present organized into seven subdivisions as follows:

1. Compensation Department
2. Legal Department
3. Medical Department
4. Permanent Disability Rating Department
5. Safety Department
6. State Compensation Insurance Fund
7. Statistical Department

Division of Industrial Welfare

The law which created the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927 specified that there should be in it a Division of Industrial Welfare. This section continued the work previously carried on by the Industrial Welfare Commission. The latter agency was abolished, but a new Industrial Welfare Commission was established by the law, with duties and responsibilities pertaining to the fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours of work and standard conditions of labor for women and minors. These duties were to be administered through the division. For the early history, see *Industrial Welfare Commission* in Section I—Historical (p. 95).

Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement

The law which created the Department of Industrial Relations provided for a Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement to continue the activities previously carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The latter agency was abolished. One of its functions, the supervision of the operation of state free employment bureaus, was at the same time assigned to a new Division of State Employment Agencies. For the earlier history of both of these divisions, see *Bureau of Labor Statistics* in Section I—Historical (p. 91).

Division of State Employment Agencies

This division was created by the law which established the Department of Industrial Relations in 1927. The state free employment bureaus had previously functioned under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For their early history, therefore, see that agency in Section I—Historical (p. 91).

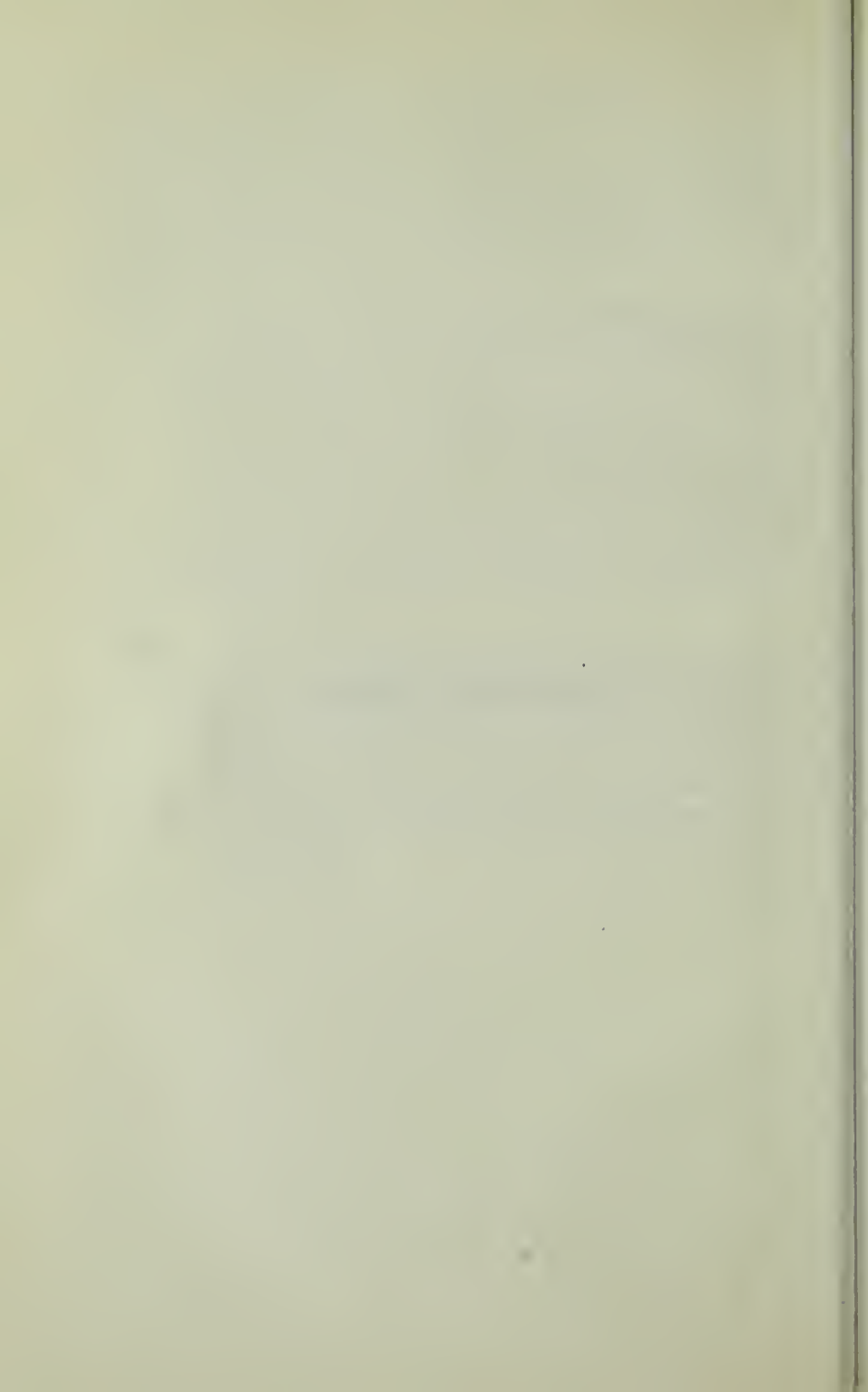
- 1935 The State of California accepted the provisions of the federal act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes," in 1935. The Division of State Employment Agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations was the agency designated to cooperate with the United States Employment Service in carrying out the terms of the act. It was provided that the division might be called "California Employment Service."

Stats. 1935, ch. 258, p. 943. Approved June 1, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

- 1935 A little later in the same year the Legislature created an Unemployment Reserves Commission and a Department of Employment to administer the Unemployment Insurance Act. It was provided that "On July 1, 1936, the Division of State Employment Agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations shall become and remain the Division of State Employment Agencies in the Department of Employment."

Stats. 1935, ch. 352, p. 1226. Approved June 25, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

INSTITUTIONS



AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

As Organized March 1, 1936

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

Agnews State Hospital
Camarillo State Hospital
Mendocino State Hospital
Napa State Hospital
Norwalk State Hospital
Patton State Hospital
Stockton State Hospital

HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Pacific Colony—State Narcotic Hospital
Sonoma State Home

CORRECTIONAL SCHOOLS

Preston School of Industry
Ventura School for Girls
Whittier State School

CARE OF THE BLIND

Industrial Home for the Adult Blind
Industrial Work Shop for the Blind

RESEARCH BUREAU

California Bureau of Juvenile Research

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Institutions and the office of Director of Institutions were created in 1921 (Stats. 1921, ch. 610, p. 1047; approved May 31, 1921, in effect July 30, 1921). A centralization of authority, finances, and management of the various institutions of the state concerned with the care of the insane, the feeble-minded, the delinquent, and the adult blind was effected by this act. Each institution had existed previously as more or less an autonomous unit, although a uniform system of government for the state hospitals for the insane, under the control of the State Commission in Lunacy, had been provided as early as 1897.

By the terms of the act the department succeeded to and was invested with all the duties, powers, jurisdiction, etc., of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind; the Boards of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital, the Napa State Hospital, the Agnews State Hospital, the Mendocino State Hospital, the Southern California State Hospital, the Norwalk State Hospital, and the Sonoma State Home; the Boards of Trustees of the Pacific Colony and the Industrial Farm for Women; the General Superintendent of State Hospitals; the State Commission in Lunacy; the Boards of Trustees of the Whittier State School, the Preston School of Industry, and the California School for Girls; and the State Dental Surgeon.

The offices of General Superintendent of State Hospitals, State Commission in Lunacy, and State Dental Surgeon were abolished; but the boards of directors, managers, and trustees of the various institutions were continued in force and constituted advisory boards to the Department of Institutions, with powers of visitation and advice only.

In 1936 there are sixteen institutions functioning under the jurisdiction of the Department of Institutions. These include, in addition to those listed above, the Camarillo State Hospital and the Industrial Work Shop for the Blind, both created in 1929; and the California Bureau of Juvenile Research, made an independent unit in 1931.

The Department of Institutions differs from most of the other branches of the state government in that it is not organized into divisions and bureaus. Its subdivisions consist simply of the individual institutions which comprise it. The identity, character, and internal organization of these institutions were unimpaired by the creation of the department in 1921. This being so, the complete history of each

agency is given below under the name of that agency in the section on present organization. The only material that has been segregated into a historical section before 1921 relates to general administration; in short, to the State Commission in Lunacy, and to the State Dental Surgeon.

I

Historical: before 1921

State Commission in Lunacy and General Superintendent of State Hospitals

1897 The State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1897. Many years earlier a Commissioner in Lunacy had functioned for a brief period, but his appointment had been authorized for a very special purpose. The statutes of 1869-1870 (ch. 93, p. 90; approved and in effect Feb. 19, 1870) provided for the appointment of a commissioner who should visit the principal insane asylums of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany, and report on the history and management of these institutions, with statistical data. The commissioner was to hold office until the first Monday in December, 1872.

The State Commission in Lunacy was composed of five commissioners. Four of these were ex officio members and included the three members of the State Board of Examiners, and the secretary of the State Board of Health. The fifth member was the General Superintendent of the State Hospitals of California, which position was created by this act. The superintendent was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, and he had to possess certain qualifications.

The act of 1897 was called the Insanity Law. The State Commission in Lunacy was charged with the execution of all laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane. It was to examine the state hospitals for the insane, and to make recommendations concerning these institutions to the Legislature. In 1903 (ch. 364, p. 485) the Insanity Law was made section 2136-2199 of the Political Code. The act of 1897 was repealed in 1921 (ch. 636, p. 1071). The State Commission in Lunacy and the office of General Superintendent of State Hospitals had, moreover, already been abolished by the law of 1921 which created the Department of Institutions.

Stats. 1897, ch. 227, p. 311. Approved and in effect Mar. 31, 1897.

State Dental Surgeon

1909 The office of State Dental Surgeon, under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy, was created in 1909. This officer was to perform the dental services for the inmates of the various state hospitals. The office was abolished by the law which created the Department of Institutions in 1921.

Stats. 1909, ch. 624, p. 947. Approved Apr. 16, 1909; in effect July 1, 1909.

II

Present organization: after 1921

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

There are at present seven state hospitals for the insane in California. The first one was established in 1851, the last one in 1929. In the beginning, the government of each institution was described in the act creating it, but in 1897 a uniform system of government for the state hospitals was established by the Insanity Law (ch. 227, p. 311). This law provided that each hospital should be under the control of a board of managers of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The State Commission in Lunacy was created to see that all laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane were properly executed, and to examine and make recommendations concerning these institutions to the Legislature.

The state hospitals were placed under the control of the Department of Institutions when it was created in 1921. The boards of managers were continued in existence, but with powers of visitation and advice only.

Agnews State Hospital

1885 The Legislature provided for the establishment of the California Hospital for the Chronic Insane in 1885. The Governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners to select a site for the hospital. He was to appoint later a board of trustees of five members serving for a term of four years.

Stats. 1885, ch. 33, p. 35. Approved and in effect Mar. 9, 1885.

1889 In 1889 the name of the institution was changed to State Insane Asylum at Agnews. The Insanity Law of 1897

established its name as the Agnews State Hospital near the city of San Jose.

Stats. 1889, ch. 111, p. 130. Approved and in effect Mar. 11, 1889.

Camarillo State Hospital

1929 A law passed in 1929 provided for the establishment in southern California of a state hospital for the insane. A commission, consisting of the Director of Institutions, Director of Public Works, Director of Finance, and two other persons appointed by the Governor, was to select and purchase a site for the hospital.

Stats. 1929, ch. 683, p. 1175. Approved June 4, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

1933 State hospitals in California, listed in the statutes of 1933, included the Camarillo State Hospital near the city of Camarillo, Ventura County. This was the institution provided for by the 1929 law.

Stats. 1933, ch. 752, p. 1960. Approved June 5, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

Mendocino State Hospital

1889 The Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane was established in 1889. The Governor was authorized to appoint a board of directors of five members, serving for a term of four years, to select the site and to manage the institution.

Stats. 1889, ch. 23, p. 25. Approved and in effect Feb. 20, 1889.

1893 The name of the hospital was changed to "Mendocino Asylum" four years later. The Insanity Law of 1897 gave it the designation Mendocino State Hospital near the city of Ukiah.

Stats. 1893, ch. 64, p. 75. Approved Mar. 3, 1893.

Napa State Hospital

1872 The establishment of the second asylum for the insane was provided for in 1872. The Governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners to select a site for the institution. It was to be managed by a board of directors appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The new institution was named the Napa State Asylum for the Insane.

Stats. 1871-1872, ch. 453, p. 673. Approved and in effect Mar. 27, 1872.

- 1876 A board of trustees of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years took the place of the board of directors. The name of the institution was changed by the Insanity Law of 1897 to Napa State Hospital near the city of Napa.

Stats. 1875-1876, ch. 135, p. 133. Approved and in effect Mar. 6, 1876.

Norwalk State Hospital

- 1913 In 1913 a law was passed providing for the establishment of a hospital for the care of the insane in southern California. The selection and purchase of the site was assigned to a commission composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Engineer, the General Superintendent of the State Hospitals, and a member of the Psychopathic Association of California, to be appointed by the Governor.

Stats. 1913, ch. 455, p. 884. Approved June 7, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1915 Section 2145 of the Political Code was amended, adding to the list of state hospitals Norwalk State Hospital near Norwalk, Los Angeles County.

Stats. 1915, ch. 60, p. 64. Approved Apr. 13, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

Patton State Hospital

- 1889 The Southern California State Hospital for the Insane was established in 1889. The Governor was authorized to appoint five commissioners to select a site; and, after the purchase of the land, he was empowered to appoint a board of trustees of five members, serving for a term of four years, to construct and manage the institution.

Stats. 1889, ch. 109, p. 120. Approved and in effect Mar. 11, 1889.

- 1891 The name of the institution was changed in 1891 to "The Southern California State Asylum for the Insane and Inebriates." The name was established in 1897 by the Insanity Law as the Southern California State Hospital near the city of San Bernardino.

Stats. 1891, ch. 256, p. 481. Approved and in effect Mar. 31, 1891.

- 1927 Section 2145 of the Political Code was amended in 1927; the name of the Southern California State Hospital was changed to Patton State Hospital.

Stats. 1927, ch. 403, p. 656. Approved May 10, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Stockton State Hospital

- 1851 The Stockton State Hospital was established by law in 1851. It was administered by a board of trustees of six members chosen by the Legislature.

Stats. 1851, ch. 129, p. 506. Passed Apr. 30, 1851.

- 1852 The Trustees of the Stockton State Hospital were empowered to erect a building for the accommodation of the insane of the state, in 1852.

Stats. 1852, ch. 67, p. 139. Approved May 3, 1852.

- 1853 The Insane Asylum of California was established in 1853. The Trustees of the Stockton State Hospital and the Insane Hospital were directed to turn over to the Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California all property under their care. The latter board was to be composed of five members to be chosen by the Legislature.

Stats. 1853, ch. 149, p. 203. Approved May 17, 1853.

- 1863 An act of 1863 appointed six individuals a Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of California. Their successors were to be elected by the Legislature; the term was to be four years; and the members were to be citizens of the city of Stockton. This was amended in 1866 (*Stats. 1865-1866, ch. 411, p. 513*), providing for seven members, consisting of four citizens of Stockton and one citizen from each of the congressional districts of California.

Stats. 1863, ch. 313, p. 458. Approved and in effect Apr. 25, 1863.

- 1870 A Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California was created in 1870. The board consisted of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The name of the institution was changed by the Insanity Law of 1897 to the Stockton State Hospital at the city of Stockton.

Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 571, p. 868. Approved Apr. 4, 1870; in effect thirty days after approval.

HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

There are two state homes for the feeble-minded in California: Sonoma State Home, established in 1885, and Pacific Colony, established in 1917. Although it can not be considered in the same classification as these two institutions, the State Narcotic Hospital is grouped with them, as its administration was combined, for purposes of economy, with that of the Pacific Colony in 1933. A fourth institution, the California Industrial Farm for Women, is described under Sonoma

State Home. This institution no longer exists; it functioned, in fact, for only a little over a year. In 1931 the property was transferred by law to the use of the Sonoma State Home.

Pacific Colony

- 1917 An institution for the care, confinement, and instruction of feeble-minded and epileptic persons, and the study of mental deficiency and related problems, to be known as the Pacific Colony, was established in 1917. A board of trustees of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was to select and purchase the site, erect the buildings, and manage the institution.

Stats. 1917, ch. 776, p. 1623. Approved June 1, 1917; in effect July 31, 1917.

State Narcotic Hospital

- 1927 In 1927 the Director of Institutions was authorized to establish a State Narcotic Hospital for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. This institution was located on state property, known as the Pacific Lodge property, at Spadra.

Stats. 1927, ch. 89, p. 149. Approved Apr. 9, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

- 1933 The government and administration of the State Narcotic Hospital and Pacific Colony were consolidated, from and after July 1, 1933. The designation Pacific Colony remained the official title of the institution.

Stats. 1933, ch. 173, p. 619. Approved Apr. 25, 1933; in effect immediately.

Sonoma State Home

- 1885 The "California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children" was created in 1885. The act provided for a board of trustees of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, to manage the institution. These trustees were empowered to receive, on behalf of the state, from the California Association for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children the pupils then in their charge. This law was rewritten in 1887, but the new law contained the administrative provisions given above.

Stats. 1885, ch. 156, p. 198. Approved and in effect Mar. 18, 1885.

- 1903 When the Insanity Law was made a part of the Political Code in 1903, there was added to the list of state hospitals named in section 2145 the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children at Eldridge, Sonoma County.
- 1915 The name of the institution was changed to Sonoma State Home in 1915.

Stats. 1915, ch. 60, p. 64. Approved Apr. 13, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

California Industrial Farm for Women

- 1919 The establishment of an institution for the confinement, care, and reformation of delinquent women, to be known as the California Industrial Farm for Women, was provided for in 1919. The institution was to be built and managed by a board of trustees of five members to be appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. Three of the trustees were to be women. The institution was formally opened in January, 1922, and it was abandoned on June 30, 1923. The law creating it, however, was not repealed.

Stats. 1919, ch. 165, p. 246. Approved May 3, 1919; in effect in part July 22, 1919.

- 1931 All property purchased for the California Industrial Farm was transferred to the use and jurisdiction of the Sonoma State Home in 1931. The latter institution had already been occupying the property for several years.

Stats. 1931, ch. 148, p. 209. Approved Apr. 13, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

CORRECTIONAL SCHOOLS

Three institutions are at present included in this classification: Preston School of Industry, Ventura School for Girls, and Whittier State School. In addition, there are described in this section the State Reform School, an early venture which lasted less than a decade, and the California State Trades and Training School. The latter institution had an even shorter life than the State Reform School; the law creating it was passed in 1909 and repealed in 1913. Although, as a state school, it is included in this group, it should not be regarded as a correctional institution, as it was established for the education of orphans and abandoned children.

Preston School of Industry

- 1889 An educational institution for boys found guilty of criminal offenses, to be designated as the Preston School of Industry, was established near Ione in 1889. The supervision and government of the school (which was to be run on military lines) was vested in the State Board of Prison Directors.

Stats. 1889, ch. 103, p. 100. Approved and in effect Mar. 11, 1889.

- 1893 The government of the school was removed from the control of the State Board of Prison Directors, and vested in a board of trustees of three members to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1893, ch. 22, p. 39. Approved Feb. 27, 1893; in effect July 1, 1893.

Ventura School for Girls

- 1889 The law which established the Whittier State School provided that both boys and girls should be admitted to the school. A Girls' Department was, therefore, immediately organized.

- 1913 The California School for Girls to supersede the Girls' Department of the Whittier State School was established by law in 1913. The government and management of the school was vested in a board of trustees of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. This board assumed control of the Girls' Department on Jan. 13, 1914, and moved into the new school in Ventura in June, 1916.

Stats. 1913, ch. 401, p. 857. Approved June 14, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1925 The name was changed in 1925 from California School for Girls to Ventura School for Girls.

Stats. 1925, ch. 327, p. 548. Approved May 22, 1925.

Whittier State School

- 1889 A law of 1889 provided for the establishment in Los Angeles County of an institution to be known as the "Reform School for Juvenile Offenders." A board of three trustees, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created. The institution was to care for both boys and girls. The Girls' Department was removed from the school in 1913 (see *Ventura School for Girls*, above).

Stats. 1889, ch. 108, p. 111. Approved and in effect Mar. 11, 1889.

- 1893 The location of the school was specified as Whittier, and the name was changed to Whittier State School, in 1893.

Stats. 1893, ch. 222, p. 328. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1893.

State Reform School

- 1859 The Governor was authorized to appoint a board of commissioners of three members to select and obtain a site for a State Reform School, and to prepare a system of government for the school.

Stats. 1859, ch. 230, p. 235. Approved Apr. 14, 1859.

- 1860 A law was passed in 1860 providing for the erection of a building for the school at Marysville, and for the regulation of the institution. Three trustees, serving for a term of two years, were to be elected by the Legislature to carry out the terms of the act.

Stats. 1860, ch. 234, p. 200. Approved Apr. 18, 1860.

- 1868 The act creating a State Reform School was repealed in 1868. Provision was made for the removal of the boys to the United States Apprentice Ship at San Francisco or at Mare Island, or to the Industrial School of San Francisco.

The latter institution was created by a state law (*Stats. 1858, ch. 209, p. 166*; approved Apr. 15, 1858), and received certain appropriations from state funds; but it was actually a city and county undertaking. It was supported by the city and county, and, after 1872, was managed by the Board of Supervisors. The law of 1871-1872 (*ch. 390, p. 544*) also specified that other counties might commit persons to the Industrial School upon payment of a certain sum monthly for their support.

Stats. 1867-1868, ch. 515, p. 683. Approved and in effect Mar. 30, 1868.

- 1872 The State Reform School property was deeded to the city of Marysville in 1872.

Stats. 1871-1872, ch. 564, p. 825. Approved and in effect Apr. 1, 1872.

California State Trades and Training School

- 1909 A law establishing the California State Trades and Training School for the education of orphans, abandoned children and children committed by the court, was passed in 1909. The school was to be managed by a board of trustees, consisting of four persons appointed by the Governor for a

term of four years and the secretary of the State Board of Examiners.

Stats. 1909, ch. 572, p. 887. Approved Apr. 14, 1909.

1913 The act of 1909 was repealed in 1913.

Stats. 1913, ch. 556, p. 947. Approved June 14, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

CARE OF THE BLIND

Institutions for the blind, under the control of this department, comprise the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind and the Industrial Work Shop for the Blind. The California School for the Blind is an educational institution, and is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education.

Industrial Home for the Adult Blind

1885 The Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind of the State of California was established in 1885. The Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum were to act as the Board of Directors of the home.

Stats. 1885, ch. 19, p. 18. Approved and in effect Mar. 5, 1885.

1887 The act relating to the blind industrial home was rewritten in 1887. The name was given in the new act as the Industrial Home of the Adult Blind. The Board of Directors for the Home for Adult Blind was to consist of five citizens appointed by the Governor.

Stats. 1887, ch. 148, p. 160. Approved and in effect Mar. 17, 1887.

Industrial Work Shop for the Blind

1929 The Department of Institutions was authorized to establish and manage salesrooms and industrial work shops for the instruction of the blind and other physically handicapped persons, to enable them to contribute to their own support. The first shop was established in Los Angeles, the first blind worker being admitted on Jan. 14, 1930.

Stats. 1929, ch. 845, p. 1850. Approved June 18, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

California Bureau of Juvenile Research

The California Bureau of Juvenile Research differs from the other agencies under the jurisdiction of the Department of Institutions in that it is not concerned with custody or care, but with research and education. Its program includes such activities as the administration

of child guidance clinics, clinical service to state institutions, development of educational councils, and research in the problems of juvenile delinquency. The bureau was originally a department of the Whittier State School.

- 1915 As a result of a psychological survey of the boys in Whittier State School made in 1914, a Department of Research was organized in the institution the following year. In addition, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the board of trustees to establish a department for the care, training, confinement, discipline, and instruction of defective persons, and for the study of mental defectiveness. The first director of the Research Department was appointed in October, 1915.

Stats. 1915, ch. 729, p. 1439. Approved June 11, 1915; in effect Aug. 10, 1915.

- 1917 The department was given statutory recognition, and its field of activities was widened by permitting other state institutions to take advantage of its facilities for psychological analysis in 1917. The board of trustees was authorized to maintain "a department for the clinical diagnosis of the inmates of the school, and of such other state institutions as may, from time to time, request assistance from said department . . ."

Stats. 1917, ch. 223, p. 422. Approved May 11, 1917; in effect July 27, 1917.

- 1921 The name of the department for clinical diagnosis was established by law as the California Bureau of Juvenile Research in 1921. "The said bureau may affiliate with, or enter into such relations with, any university, normal school, state department, institution, corporation or individual and on such terms as may be approved by the director and the trustees of said bureau."

Stats. 1921, ch. 548, p. 872. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

- 1923 "In 1923 the California Bureau of Juvenile Research was abolished by the lack of legislative appropriation. Since then, the only remnant of this organization was the Department of Research at the Whittier State School . . . Upon the recommendation of Director Jensen and Superintendent Scudder the appropriation bill in the 1929 legislature restored the California Bureau of Juvenile Research as a state-wide organization." (California. Department of Institutions. Biennial report, 5, 1928-1930, p. 158.)

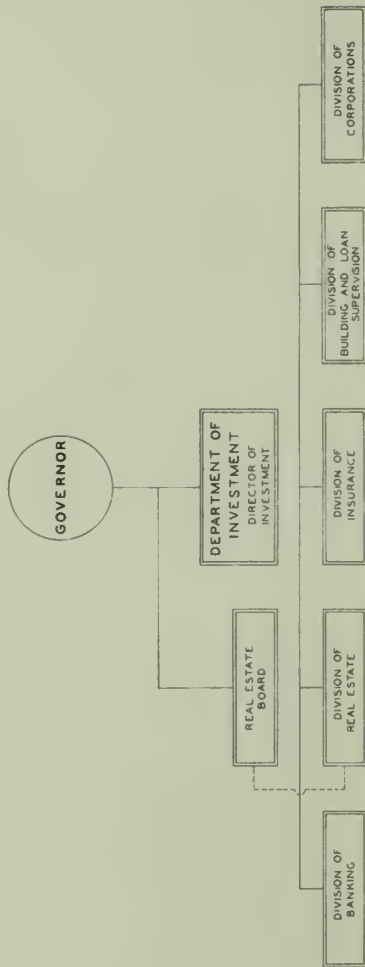
- 1931 By order of the Governor, the California Bureau of Juvenile Research was changed, on May 11, 1931, from a department of the Whittier State School to a separate organization in the Department of Institutions.

INVESTMENT



DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



☒ CREATED BY LAW

☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT
As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF BANKING

DIVISION OF BUILDING AND LOAN SUPERVISION

DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

DIVISION OF INSURANCE

DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT

In order that certain related agencies of the state might be represented on the Governor's Council, a Department of Investment was created in 1929 (Stats. 1929, ch. 277, p. 581; approved May 14, 1929, in effect Aug. 14, 1929). To make the form of organization correspond with that of the other state departments, the word "division" was substituted for "department" or "bureau" in the titles of these bodies, but it was provided "that the powers heretofore or hereafter vested by law in said governmental agencies shall continue to be so vested, and shall not be transferred or consolidated in the department of investment." This department, therefore, does not follow the usual pattern of a single unified body with administrative subdivisions, but is rather a federation of five independent departments.

The divisions specified in the law included the Division of Banking, Division of Corporations, Division of Insurance, Division of Real Estate, and Division of Building and Loan Supervision. The Superintendent of Banks, Commissioner of Corporations, Insurance Commissioner, State Real Estate Commissioner, and Building and Loan Commissioner, were constituted a Board of Investment, with each one serving as chairman in regular rotation. While he was serving as chairman, the officer was to be known as Director of Investment.

As each division remained an autonomous unit, with no change of organization resulting from the creation of the Department of Investment, the material has not been divided into a historical section before 1929, and a present organization section after that date. Under the name of each agency may be found its complete history from the beginning to the present time.

Division of Banking

While commercial banking enterprises were granted charters under the general corporation law of California as early as 1857 and savings banks were authorized under the provisions of an act passed in 1862, the regulation of banks by a duly authorized and constituted regulatory body was not undertaken until 1878 when a Board of Bank Commissioners was created. In 1909 the Board of Bank Commissioners was succeeded by the State Banking Department, chief officer of which is the Superintendent of Banks.

Board of Bank Commissioners

- 1878 A Board of Bank Commissioners, consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1878. Their duties included licensing, receiving reports from, and examining the banks of California.

Stats. 1877-1878, ch. 481, p. 740. Approved Mar. 30, 1878; in effect May 15, 1878.

- 1903 This act was repealed in 1903 (ch. 65, p. 73). "An act creating a board of bank commissioners, and prescribing their duties and powers," passed later in the same year, however, provided for four commissioners who should be the legal successors to the bank commissioners of the act of 1878. The new commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years.

Stats. 1903, ch. 266, p. 365. Approved and in effect Mar. 24, 1903.

State Banking Department

- 1909 The State Banking Department and the office of Superintendent of Banks were created in 1909 by Article V of the "Bank Act." The superintendent was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. This was changed in 1911 (ch. 11, p. 7) to an indefinite period—"at the pleasure of the Governor."

Stats. 1909, ch. 76, p. 87. Approved Mar. 1, 1909; in effect July 1, 1909.

Division of Banking

- 1929 The State Banking Department became Division of Banking when the Department of Investment was established in 1929.

Division of Building and Loan Supervision

The examination and supervision of building and loan associations were originally vested in the bank commissioners. The first association was established in California in 1865 under the provisions of the Land and Building Corporation Act. They were first brought under state regulation in 1891 and placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Bank Commissioners. In 1893, however, these responsibilities were removed from the jurisdiction of the bank commissioners and assigned to two special Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations. This was the inception of the present Division of Building and Loan Supervision.

Board of Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations

- 1893 A Board of Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations, consisting of two commissioners appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1893.

Stats. 1893, ch. 188, p. 229. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1893.

Bureau of Building and Loan Supervision

- 1905 The act of 1893 was repealed, and a new law passed, in 1905. This law provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Building and Loan Supervision. The administration of the bureau was vested in two "Building and Loan Commissioners," who were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1905, ch. 504, p. 659. Approved and in effect Mar. 21, 1905.

- 1911 The act of 1905 was in turn repealed in 1911 by the "Building and loan commission act." A Bureau of Building and Loan Supervision was again created, but its administration was this time vested in one officer, to be known as the Building and Loan Commissioner, rather than in the two commissioners specified in the earlier law. He was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. He was to be the successor in interest of, and to succeed to all the rights, powers, and privileges possessed by the earlier commissioners.

Stats. 1911, ch. 354, p. 607. Approved and in effect Apr. 5, 1911.

Division of Building and Loan Supervision

- 1929 When the Department of Investment was created in 1929, the Bureau of Building and Loan Supervision became the Division of Building and Loan Supervision. In 1931 the act of 1911 was repealed by a new Building and Loan Association Act (ch. 269, p. 483) which, however, continued in force the office of Building and Loan Commissioner as it was established by the earlier law.

Division of Corporations

An agency for "blue sky" regulation was established in 1913. The duties of the State Corporation Department were expanded during succeeding years, so that it now administers not only the Corporate Securities Act, but also the Personal Property Brokers' Act, the Industrial Loan Companies Act, the Credit Union Act, the Bucket Shop Act, the Community Land Chest Act, and the Limited Dividends Housing

Act. The work of the department is divided in general into regulatory and complaints units.

State Corporation Department

1913 A State Corporation Department was created in 1913. The chief officer of the department was to be the Commissioner of Corporations. He was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Stats. 1913, ch. 353, p. 715. Approved May 28, 1913; in effect Nov. 1, 1913.

Division of Corporations

1929 When the Department of Investment was established in 1929, the name of the State Corporation Department was changed to Division of Corporations.

Division of Insurance

This was one of the earliest departments set up for investment regulation; the office of Insurance Commissioner was established in the second decade after the California state government was organized. In the beginning, contrary to present practices, the insurance companies themselves had a voice in the selection of the commissioner. The original laws creating the department or affecting its administration are given here, but for current legal provisions regulating the insurance business the latest Insurance Code should be consulted.

Insurance Department

1868 The office of Insurance Commissioner was created in 1868. Certain powers and duties relating to insurance companies had previously been conferred upon the Controller of State, and these were transferred to the new commissioner. This officer was to be selected annually, subject to the approval of the Governor, by the chief managing officers of all insurance companies incorporated under the laws of California, meeting in convention. If the Governor did not approve their nomination, he could appoint some other person to the position.

Stats. 1867-1868, ch. 300, p. 336. Approved and in effect Mar. 26, 1868.

1872 When the Political Code was compiled in 1872, one section provided that certain executive officers, including the Insurance Commissioner, should be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The term of office was specified as four years in 1915 (ch. 46, p. 52).

Pol. Code 1872, sec. 368.

Division of Insurance

- 1929 When the Department of Investment was established in 1929, the name of the department was changed to Division of Insurance.

Division of Real Estate

This division has been in existence a relatively short period of time, having been established in 1917. A Real Estate Board was also created in 1935. A description of this body follows the history of the Division of Real Estate.

State Real Estate Commissioner's Department

- 1917 The State Real Estate Commissioner's Department was created in 1917. The commissioner, who was the chief officer, was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. This law was held unconstitutional by the courts, and was repealed in 1919.

Stats. 1917, ch. 758, p. 1579. Approved June 1, 1917; in effect July 31, 1917.

State Real Estate Department

- 1919 In 1919 a law was passed which repealed the act of 1917. A State Real Estate Department was provided for in the new act. As in the former case, the department was to be administered by the Real Estate Commissioner, who was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. The term of office was changed to four years in 1935 (ch. 44, p. 366).

Stats. 1919, ch. 605, p. 1252. Approved May 27, 1919; in effect July 27, 1919.

Division of Real Estate

- 1929 The name of the department was changed to Division of Real Estate in 1929 when the Department of Investment was created.

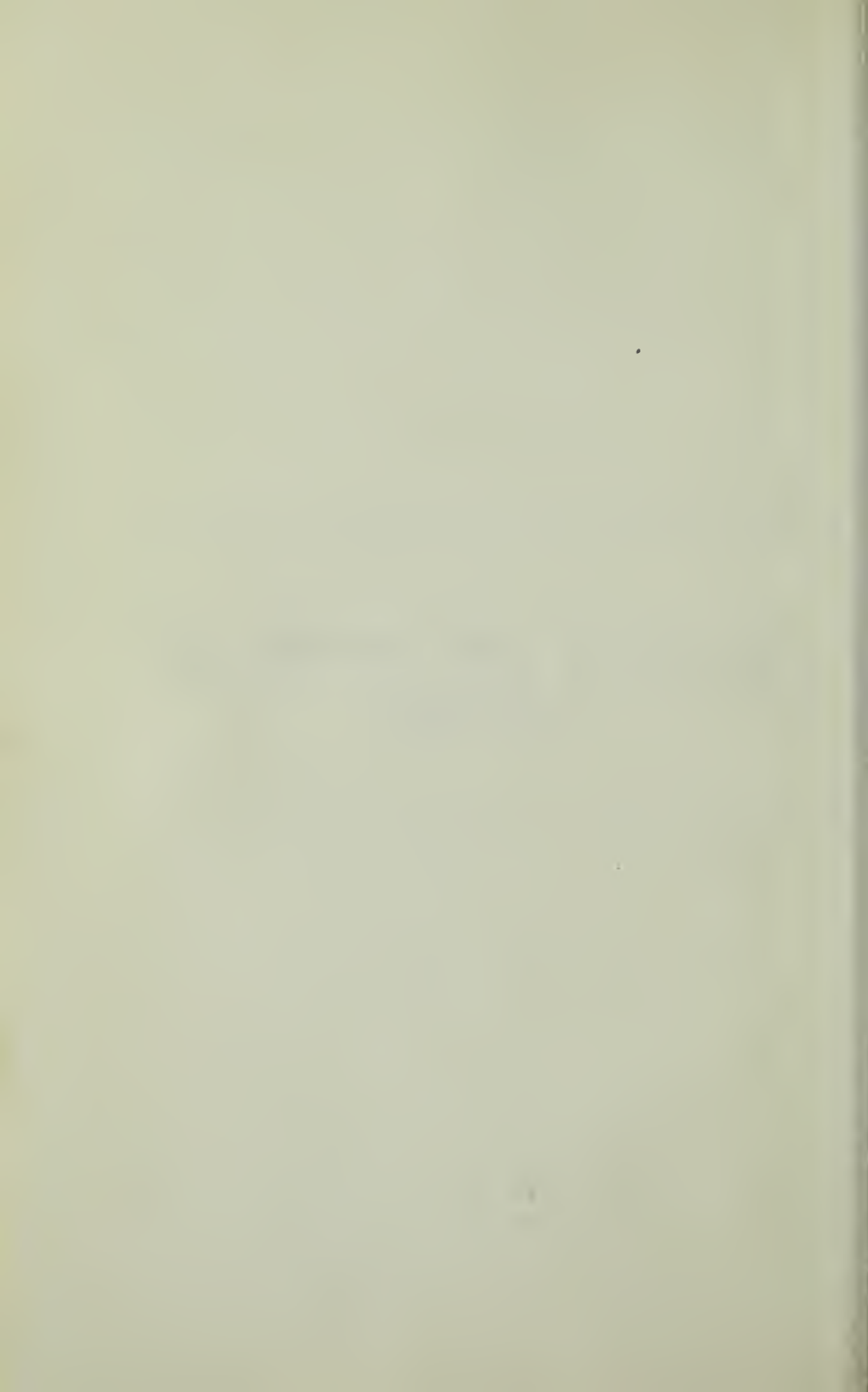
Real Estate Board

- 1935 In 1935 a Real Estate Board was created, consisting of the Real Estate Commissioner and six other members. All members of the board were to be appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of four years each. The Real Estate Board was to act in an advisory capacity, and the Department was to be administered, as heretofore, by the Real Estate Commissioner. According to the act the Real Estate Board is authorized "to inquire into the needs of

the real estate licensees of California, the functions of the Real Estate Division and the matter of the business policy thereof, to confer and advise with the Governor and other State officers as to how such division may best serve the State and the licensees of the division, and to make recommendations and suggestions of policy to the Real Estate Commissioner as said board shall deem beneficial and proper for the welfare and progress of the licensees and of the public and of the real estate business in California."

Stats. 1935, ch. 44, p. 366. Approved Apr. 11, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

MILITARY AND VETERANS'
AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936

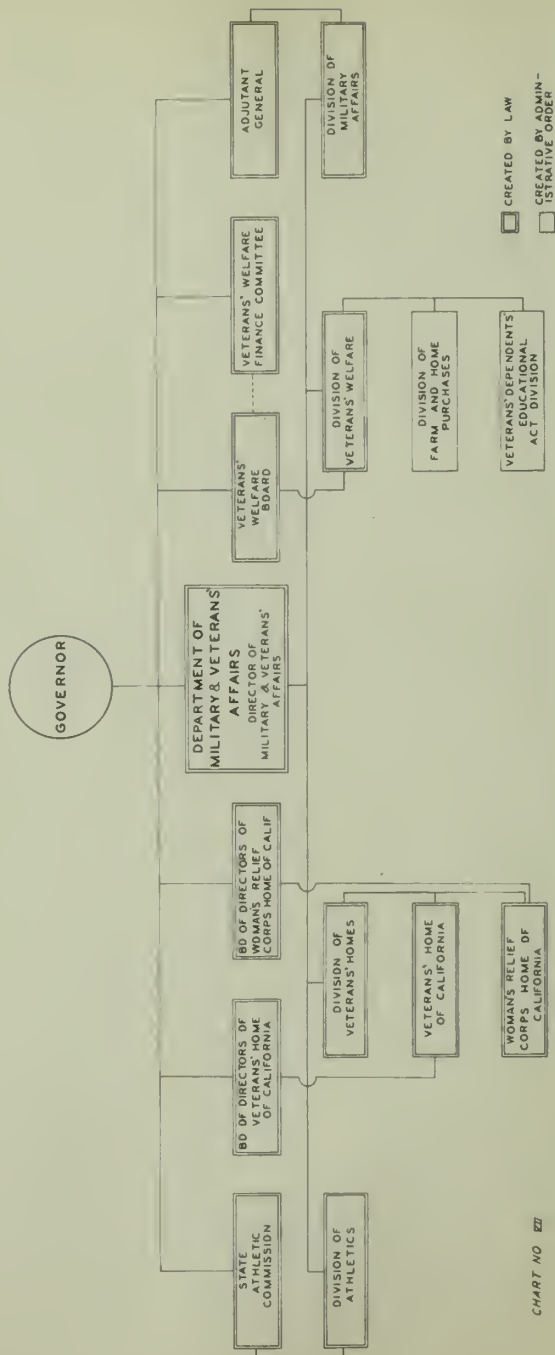


CHART NO 27

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF ATHLETICS

DIVISION OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF VETERANS' HOMES

1. Veterans' Home of California
2. Woman's Relief Corps Home of California

DIVISION OF VETERANS' WELFARE

1. Division of Farm and Home Purchases
2. Veterans' Dependents' Educational Act Division

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was created in 1929 (Stats. 1929, ch. 264, p. 568; approved May 13, 1929, in effect August 14, 1929). Like the Department of Penology and certain others of the state government, the divisions remained independent agencies, so that the establishment of a unified, functioning department was more apparent than real. The purpose of its creation was the correlation of activities of the various bodies included in it, and the provision of representation on the Governor's Council for them. The division chiefs were to meet once a month to consider problems of duplication of activities or conflicts in jurisdiction, and the department was to make rules and regulations that would tend to eliminate duplication or overlapping of work.

The autonomy of each unit was clearly specified. "Nothing in this act is intended nor shall be construed as infringing upon or interfering with the powers, duties, responsibilities or jurisdiction of the veterans' welfare board, the adjutant general, the boards of directors of the Veterans' Home of California, the board of directors of the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California, or the state athletic commission of California, as defined by other provisions of law."

The law provided for four divisions: Division of Military Affairs, including the National Guard and Naval Militia, to be administered by the Adjutant General; Division of Veterans' Welfare, to be administered by the Veterans' Welfare Board; Division of Veterans' Homes, to be administered by the Boards of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California and the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California; Division of Athletics, to be administered by the State Athletic Commission. The position of Director of Military and Veterans' Affairs was also created. The director was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. He was to be selected from the division chiefs.

As each agency retained its own identity, and neither function nor structure was changed by the creation of the department, the material has not been divided into a historical section before 1929, and a present organization section after that date. The whole history of each division has been given under the name of that division in the following pages. For current legal provisions affecting the operations of the department or the administration of military activities, the latest Military and Veterans Code should be consulted.

Division of Athletics

State Athletic Commission

- 1924 An initiative measure, providing for the creation of the State Athletic Commission of California, was adopted by the people at the general election held on Nov. 4, 1924. The duties of the commission were to regulate boxing and wrestling, issue licenses, and collect license fees and a tax on gross receipts from exhibitions. The membership consisted of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Provision was also made for a secretary, who was to be appointed by the commission for a term of four years.

Stats. 1925, p. lxxxix.

Division of Athletics

- 1929 The law which created the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs in 1929 provided for a Division of Athletics, to be administered by the State Athletic Commission.

Division of Military Affairs

The Division of Military Affairs comprises the National Guard and the Naval Militia, and is under the supervision of the Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office

- 1850 The first act concerning the organization of the militia of California provided for the office of Adjutant General. He was to be elected by the Legislature for a term of four years. The act was amended frequently in subsequent years, but the provisions regarding this officer were not materially changed until 1861.

Stats. 1850, ch. 76, p. 190. Passed Apr. 10, 1850.

- 1861 An act of 1861 provided that the Governor, as Commander-in-chief, should appoint the Adjutant General, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office was to be the same as that of the Secretary of State. An act of the next year specified the term to be two years. When the Political Code was adopted in 1872, it was provided (sec. 1917) that the Adjutant General should be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. The Adjutant General has the rank of Brigadier General.

Stats. 1861, ch. 331, p. 321. Approved May 9, 1861.

- 1866 The term "National Guard" was first applied to the state militia in 1866. An act of that year stated: "The organized

uniformed troops of the State shall be designated and known as the National Guard of the State of California."

Stats. 1865-1866, ch. 541, p. 722. Approved and in effect Apr. 2, 1866.

Division of Military Affairs

- 1929 When the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was created in 1929, the law provided for a Division of Military Affairs, to be administered by the Adjutant General.

Division of Veterans' Homes

This division comprises two institutions, the Veterans' Home of California and the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California. Both homes have been in existence for some fifty years. The law of 1929 which created the division stated that the Commandant of the Veterans' Home of California should be the chief of the division. An amended act a little later in the same year (Stats. 1929, ch. 660, p. 1105) provided, however, that the chief should be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California.

VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA

- 1881 The Veterans' Home Association was incorporated Apr. 13, 1881, and reorganized Mar. 7, 1882. In that same year (1882) land was purchased near Yountville, Napa County. A building was erected during the next year. The home was opened on Apr. 1, 1884.

- 1883 A law passed in 1883 provided for the appropriation of \$150 per annum, subject to certain conditions, for each veteran residing in the Veterans' Home, to be paid toward the management of the institution. This provision has been modified many times since 1883. The home is now supported by appropriations and funds of the state and federal governments.

Stats. 1883, ch. 31, p. 55. Approved Mar. 7, 1883.

- 1889 In 1889 the Legislature declared the home, heretofore under the management of the Veterans' Home Association of California, to be a state home. The board of directors of the association were constituted a State Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California. The property remained vested in the association.

Stats. 1889, ch. 268, p. 418. Approved and in effect Mar. 19, 1889.

- 1897 The State of California accepted from the Veterans' Home Association in 1897 the property and buildings of the Veterans' Home, and provided for the maintenance and government of the institution. It was to be managed by a board of eleven directors appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. This board was to be known as the Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California.

Stats. 1897, ch. 101, p. 106. Approved Mar. 11, 1897; in effect July 1, 1897.

- 1905 In 1905 the number of board members was changed from eleven to seven. The term of office remained the same.

Stats. 1905, ch. 373, p. 471. Approved Mar. 20, 1905.

- 1929 When the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was created in 1929 this institution was placed in a Division of Veterans' Homes.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME OF CALIFORNIA

- 1889 In 1886 the Department of California and Nevada Woman's Relief Corps started a fund for a home for army nurses and soldiers' wives and widows. During the next year land was donated at Evergreen, near San Jose. The Woman's Relief Corps Home was incorporated on May 11, 1887. A board of nine directors was elected. The home was dedicated and received its first inmate on Dec. 28, 1889.

- 1897 In 1897 a sum of money was appropriated by the Legislature to assist in the support of ex-army nurses and the widows, wives, mothers, and dependent destitute maiden daughters or sisters of Union veterans of the Civil War residing in the home at Evergreen. The home was to be managed by the Board of Directors of the Woman's Relief Corps Home Association of California. The board consisted of eleven members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years.

Stats. 1897, ch. 274, p. 447. Approved and in effect Apr. 1, 1897.

- 1919 In 1919 the Legislature provided for a Board of Directors of the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of two years.

Stats. 1919, ch. 543, p. 1190. Approved May 25, 1919; in effect July 25, 1919.

- 1921 The home at Evergreen was destroyed by fire on Oct. 10, 1920. The following year the Legislature appropriated a

sum of money toward the purchase of a new site for the institution. The Woman's Relief Corps Home is now situated on 18 acres of land in Santa Clara County, the post office address being Santa Clara.

Stats. 1921, ch. 401, p. 589. Approved May 24, 1921; in effect July 29, 1921.

- 1929 When the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs was created in 1929 the Woman's Relief Corps Home was placed in the Division of Veterans' Homes.

Division of Veterans' Welfare

The Veterans' Welfare Board was created in 1921, to assist returning World War veterans to acquire homes and farms. Of separate identity, but functioning closely with this agency, is the Veterans' Welfare Finance Committee. A description of this body follows that of the Division of Veterans' Welfare.

Veterans' Welfare Board

- 1921 The California Veterans' Welfare Act of 1921 established a Veterans' Welfare Board of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. It was specified that four of the members were to be veterans. This board was to administer the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act, the California Veterans' Educational Institute Act, and the Veterans' Land Settlement Act, all passed in the same year. The duties were expanded by the Veterans' Dependents' Educational Act, passed in 1931.

Stats. 1921, ch. 580, p. 969. Approved May 30, 1921; in effect July 29, 1921.

Division of Veterans' Welfare

- 1929 The law which created the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs in 1929 provided for a Division of Veterans' Welfare, to be administered by the Veterans' Welfare Board. The variety of activities assigned to the board required the organization of district offices (two in the beginning, now five in number), and the following divisions in the main office:

1. Division of Farm and Home Purchases.
2. Veterans' Dependents' Educational Act Division.

Veterans' Welfare Finance Committee

- 1921 The Veterans' Welfare Bond Act of 1921 created a Veterans' Welfare Finance Committee composed of the Gov-

ernor, State Controller, State Treasurer, chairman of the State Board of Control, and chairman of the Veterans' Welfare Board. Upon request of the Veterans' Welfare Board this committee was to decide whether or not a bond issue was necessary or desirable to carry on the work with the veterans described above; and, if it did authorize such an issue, it was to determine the number, dates of maturity, rate of interest, etc., of the bonds. This act was submitted to the people for ratification at the next general election, and it was approved by them on Nov. 7, 1922. The Veterans' Welfare Bond Acts of 1925 (ch. 430, p. 934), 1929 (ch. 659, p. 1098), and 1933 (ch. 686, p. 1758) provided for additional bond issues and similar committees to administer them.

Stats. 1921, ch. 578, p. 959. Approved May 30, 1921; in effect July 29, 1921.

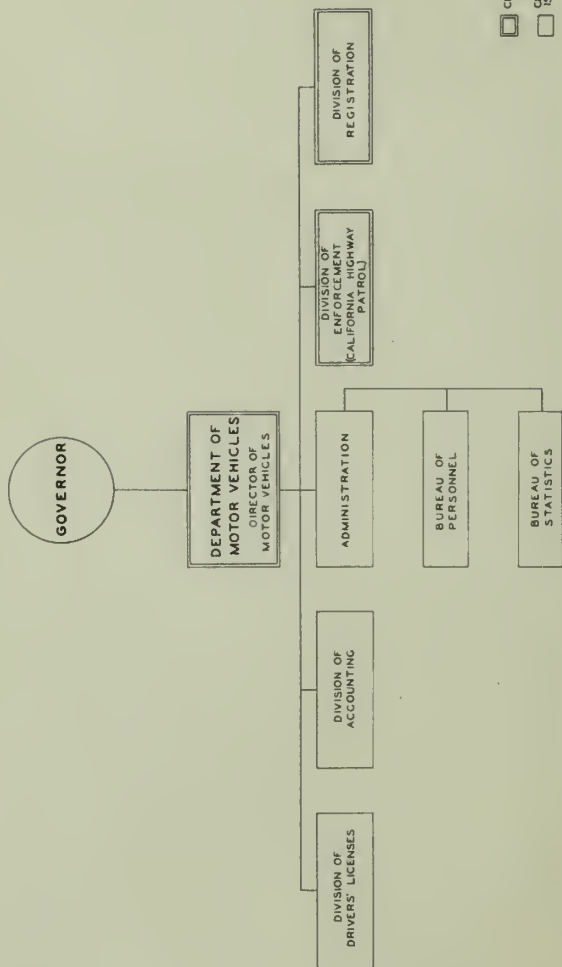


MOTOR VEHICLES



DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1 1936



☒ CREATED BY LAW
☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

CHART NO. XXII

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

As Organized March 1, 1936

ADMINISTRATION

1. Office of the Director of Motor Vehicles
2. Bureau of Personnel
3. Bureau of Statistics

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING

DIVISION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT (CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL)

DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Department of Motor Vehicles has had a fairly simple development. It was not an amalgamation of several diverse bodies, as in the case, for example, of the Department of Finance. It was, rather, the outcome of an evolutionary growth from the time when motor vehicle regulation was placed in the office of the Secretary of State in 1905, through the delegation of this function to one department after another, to the creation of a separate department in 1931 (ch. 478, p. 1040; approved May 28, 1931, in effect Aug. 14, 1931). The law also created the position of Director of Motor Vehicles. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

The law creating the department specified that there should be at least two divisions: the Division of Registration and the Division of Enforcement, the latter to be known as the California Highway Patrol. In December, 1931, the director of the department presented a plan of organization to the Governor, which was approved. It added to the divisions already specified a Division of Accounting and a Legal Division. In August, 1933, the latter division was abolished, and a new Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments was created. At present there are, in addition to the administration office, four divisions.

Complete references to the original laws creating the department and affecting administration have been included in the discussion. For current legal provisions under which the department operates, however, the latest Vehicle Code should be consulted.

I

Historical: before 1931

Secretary of State. Motor Vehicle Department.

1905 The regulation of the operation of motor vehicles on public highways was provided for in 1905. Every motor vehicle was to be registered by the owner with the Secretary of State.

Stats. 1905, ch. 612, p. 816. Approved and in effect Mar. 22, 1905.

1907 In 1907 a new section was added to the act of 1905: "For the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act . . . the secretary of state may appoint a chief clerk and cashier of the motor vehicle department, in the office of the secretary of state, and one other clerk."

Stats. 1907, ch. 500, p. 914. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1907.

Department of Engineering. Motor Vehicle Division.

1913 The act of 1905 was repealed in 1913. The new law made it a duty of the Department of Engineering to issue registration blanks for all automobiles and motorcycles and their owners, operators, and chauffeurs, which were to be filed with the State Treasurer; and to issue licenses. The Motor Vehicle Division was thereupon organized in the department. It functioned until 1915, when the Motor Vehicle Department of California was created.

Stats. 1913, ch. 326, p. 639. Approved May 31, 1913; in effect Dec. 31, 1913.

Motor Vehicle Department of California

1915 The "Vehicle Act" created the Motor Vehicle Department of California and repealed previous acts relating to this subject. The department was to be in charge of a superintendent who was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. In 1921 enforcement of the Vehicle Act became a duty of the Department of Finance.

Stats. 1915, ch. 188, p. 397. Approved May 10, 1915; in effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature for some sections, on Dec. 31, 1915, for others.

Department of Finance. Division of Motor Vehicles.

1921 The law which created the Department of Finance in 1921 transferred to the new department the powers and duties of the Motor Vehicle Department of California, and created a Division of Motor Vehicles. When the department was reorganized in 1927, the Division of Motor Vehicles was specifically continued as one of its divisions, but in 1929 it became, instead, a part of the Department of Public Works.

Stats. 1921, ch. 603, p. 1027. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

Department of Public Works. Division of Motor Vehicles.

1929 In 1929 the powers and duties of the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Finance were transferred to the Department of Public Works, in which a new Division of Motor Vehicles

was created. Two years later this division was removed from the Department of Public Works, and an independent department was once more created.

Stats. 1929, ch. 318, p. 640. Approved May 18, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

California Highway Patrol

1917 An amendment to the Vehicle Act in 1917 provided that the Superintendent of the Motor Vehicle Department should appoint field deputies or inspectors who should have, in enforcing the provisions of the act, the powers vested by law in peace officers. Later amendments to the act named these employees traffic officers and inspectors.

Stats. 1917, ch. 218, p. 382. Approved May 10, 1917.

1929 The "California Highway Patrol" was created in the Division of Motor Vehicles in 1929. It included the traffic officers and the inspectors, captains, etc., superior to them in the division. This later became the Division of Enforcement of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Stats. 1929, ch. 308, p. 617. Approved May 18, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

II

Present organization: after 1931

Administration

The general term Administration includes the Office of the Director of Motor Vehicles and two bureau subdivisions.

1. BUREAU OF PERSONNEL.

1935 The Bureau of Personnel was established on Oct. 9, 1935.

2. BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

1936 This bureau was established on February 4, 1936.

Division of Accounting

This division was organized in 1931 when the department was created. It was a continuation, with some minor changes, of the subdivision which had performed the same functions in the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Public Works.

Division of Drivers' Licenses

Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments

1933 This division was created in August, 1933. In it were combined certain of the functions that had previously been carried on by the Legal Division, and by the Bureau of Drivers' Licenses of the Division of Registration. For the earlier history of one of these bodies, see *Legal Division* (p. 146). Two bureaus were organized in the division. They are discussed below.

1. BUREAU OF DRIVERS' LICENSES.

Division of Registration. Bureau of Drivers' Licenses.

1932 In the organization which took effect on January 1, 1932, this bureau was transferred from the California Highway Patrol to the Division of Registration. It had been originally a part of the latter division, but for a time had been included in the Division of Enforcement (i.e., the California Highway Patrol).

Bureau of Drivers' Licenses

1933 In August, 1933, the Bureau of Drivers' Licenses was transferred from the Division of Registration to the newly created Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments.

1936 The Bureau of Drivers' Licenses was abolished as a separate subdivision on March 24, 1936. Its work was consolidated with that of the division in general.

2. BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENTS.

1933 This bureau was created when the Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments was organized in August, 1933.

1936 The Bureau of Adjustments was abolished in 1936. Its work was handled thereafter by the Administrative Advisor to the Director.

Division of Drivers' Licenses

1936 On March 24, 1936, the name of the division was changed from Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments to Division of Drivers' Licenses. The bureau subdivisions were abolished.

Division of Enforcement

This division was created with the organization of the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1931. The law stated that it was to be known as the California Highway Patrol, and this designation is ordinarily used in referring to it. This was a carry-over from the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Public Works, as the California Highway Patrol was created by statute in 1929. For the early history leading up to the establishment of the Division of Enforcement, see *California Highway Patrol* in Section I—Historical (p. 142).

The organization of the Division of Enforcement consisted, in 1935 of five bureau subdivisions. On October 14, 1935, the Director of Motor Vehicles abolished these bureaus. Two weeks later, however, on October 28, 1935, alphabetical designations were issued as titles of these functional subdivisions, as follows:

Bureau A—Supervises Auto Thefts and Investigations

Bureau B—Supervises Brakes and Commercial Vehicles

Bureau C—Supervises Communications

Bureau D—Supervises Lights and Signal Devices

(NOTE.—Bureaus B and D function as one bureau.)

Bureau E—Supervises Equipment and Field Officers' Activities

Bureau F—Supervises Traffic Officers' Training

The history of the development of the bureaus is given below.

1. BUREAU OF AUTO THEFTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

1932 This bureau was set up as a part of the plan of organization which went into effect January 1, 1932. Bureau A is the designation now employed.

2. BUREAU OF COMMUNICATIONS, CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

Bureau of Communications

1931 This bureau was organized in 1931.

Bureau of Communications and Correspondence

1932 In the Spring of 1932 the name was changed to Bureau of Communications and Correspondence.

Bureau of Communications, Correspondence and Records

1933 In August, 1933, supervision of the Personnel Clerk and the clerks assigned to her was taken over by the bureau, and the name was changed to Bureau of Communications, Correspondence and Records. Communications are now assigned to Bureau C. Personnel activities are handled by the Bureau of Personnel under Administration.

3. BUREAU OF FIELD OFFICERS' ACTIVITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

1931 This bureau was organized at the end of 1931, probably in November or December of that year. It was first called the Bureau of Field Activities and Equipment. It is now designated Bureau E.

4. BUREAU OF SAFETY EDUCATION AND STATISTICS.

1931 This bureau was organized with the creation of the department in 1931. It grew out of the Bureau of Research, Statistics and Traffic Safety of the Division of Motor Vehicles in the Department of Public Works. Traffic officers' training is now handled by Bureau F. Statistical activities are carried on by the Bureau of Statistics under Administration.

5. BUREAU OF VEHICLE LIGHTS, BRAKES AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.**Bureau of Brakes and Commercial Vehicles**

1931 This bureau was organized with the creation of the department in 1931.

1934 In September, 1934, this bureau was combined with the Bureau of Vehicle Lights and Signal Devices.

Bureau of Vehicle Lights and Signal Devices

1931 A Bureau of Vehicle Lights was also organized shortly after the creation of the department.

1932 In the Spring of 1932 the designation of the bureau was changed to Bureau of Vehicle Lights and Signals. By November of that year it was called Bureau of Vehicle Lights and Signal Devices.

1934 In September, 1934, this bureau was combined with the Bureau of Brakes and Commercial Vehicles.

Bureau of Vehicle Lights, Brakes and Commercial Vehicles

1934 In September, 1934, the Bureau of Brakes and Commercial Vehicles and the Bureau of Vehicle Lights and Signal Devices were amalgamated to form the Bureau of Vehicle Lights, Brakes and Commercial Vehicles. Brakes and commercial vehicles are now supervised by Bureau B; lights and signal devices by Bureau D. The two function as one bureau.

Division of Registration

This division was one of those specified in the law creating the Department of Motor Vehicles, and it has, therefore, been in existence

since 1931. There are twenty bureaus in the division, which are indicated by number rather than name. The numbers are not in sequence.

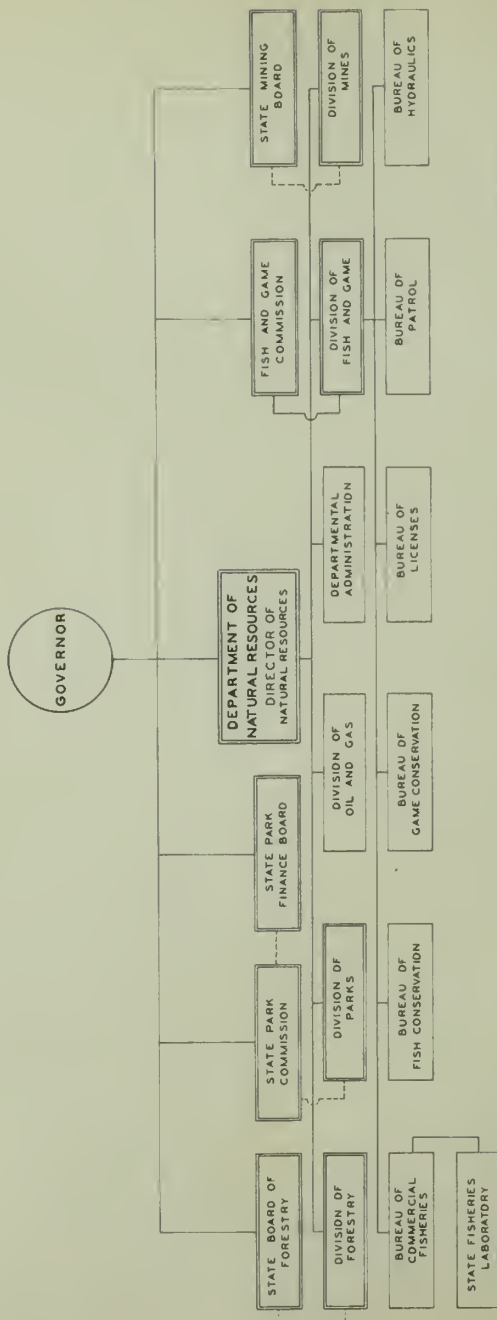
Legal Division

This division was included in the plan of organization effective Jan. 1, 1932. In 1933 the Legislature transferred the legal work of the Department of Motor Vehicles to the Attorney General (ch. 213, p. 710). A great many routine activities of legal nature remained in the department, however, and these were combined with the issuance, suspension, revocation, and cancellation of drivers' licenses to form the Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments. The new division was created in August, 1933. For its organization, see *Division of Drivers' Licenses and Adjustments* (p. 143).

NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



CREATED BY LAW

CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
As Organized March 1, 1936

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

1. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
State Fisheries Laboratory
2. Bureau of Fish Conservation
3. Bureau of Game Conservation
4. Bureau of Hydraulics
5. Bureau of Licenses
6. Bureau of Patrol

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

DIVISION OF MINES

DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS

DIVISION OF PARKS

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Department of Natural Resources was created in 1927 (ch. 128, p. 237; approved April 13, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927). It was a simple combination of the various agencies that had administered the state's interests in the fields of mining, forestry, and fish and game conservation. The office of Director of Natural Resources was also created by the act. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

By the terms of the act the department succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Mining Bureau, State Mineralogist, Department of Petroleum and Gas, State Oil and Gas Supervisor, State Forester, State Board of Forestry, California Redwood Park Commission, San Pasqual Battlefield Commission, Mount Diablo Park Commission, and State Fish and Game Commission and Commissioners.

Four divisions were specified by law: the Division of Mines and Mining, of which the chief was to be known as the State Mineralogist; the Division of Forestry, with the State Forester as chief; the Division of Parks; and the Division of Fish and Game. In 1929 the name of the first division was changed to Division of Mines; and in the same year the Division of Oil and Gas was created by the Director of Natural Resources.

The act of 1927 also created a State Board of Forestry to determine general policies for the guidance of the Division of Forestry, a State Park Commission to formulate general policies for the administration of the state park system, and a Fish and Game Commission which should administer the Division of Fish and Game. In 1929 a State Mining Board to determine general policies for the guidance of the Division of Mines was created.

I

Historical: before 1927

State Burial Grounds

Board of Trustees of the State Burial Grounds

1860 In 1860 the Legislature appointed Messrs. Conness, Ellis, and McDonald a board of commissioners with authority to

purchase a tract of land to be known as the "State Burying Grounds."

Stats. 1860, ch. 332, p. 328. Approved and in effect Apr. 28, 1860.

- 1866 The Legislature appointed three other individuals as a board of trustees to take care of the State Burying Grounds in 1863 (ch. 144, p. 176). In 1866 a Board of Trustees of the State Burial Grounds was created. The board was to consist of five members, of which the Lieutenant-Governor should, ex officio, be one. The other members were to be elected by the Legislature, and were to serve for a term of four years. The Political Code of 1872 (sec. 368) specified that these officers should be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. The term was changed to four years in 1915.

Stats. 1865-1866, ch. 557, p. 780. Approved and in effect Apr. 2, 1866.

Department of Finance. Division of Service and Supply. Bureau of Buildings and Grounds.

- 1921 The powers and duties of the Board of Trustees of the State Burial Grounds were transferred to the Department of Finance by the act which created that department in 1921. From 1921 until 1927 the Division of Purchases and Custody managed this property. In 1927, when the department was reorganized, it was assigned to a Bureau of Buildings and Grounds in the Division of Service and Supply.

Stats. 1921, ch. 603, p. 1027. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

- 1933 All duties and powers of the Department of Finance relating to the State Burial Grounds were transferred to the Division of Parks in the Department of Natural Resources in 1933.

Stats. 1933, ch. 996, p. 2558. Approved June 16, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

Fish and Game Commission

- 1870 An act passed in 1870 created a Board of Fish Commissioners. This body has had a continuous existence since 1870 to the present time. Only slight modifications, rather than changes, in its organization resulted from its incorporation within the Department of Natural Resources. It is a more natural procedure, therefore, to consider its history as a whole, instead of breaking it into a part before 1927, and a part after that date. The com-

plete discussion may be found under *Division of Fish and Game* (p. 160).

State Mining Bureau

- 1880 A Mining Bureau was established in 1880. The office of State Mineralogist was created at the same time. This officer was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. He was to collect specimens of geological and mineralogical substances, and to carry on certain informational activities relating to mining and geology.

Stats. 1880, ch. 105, p. 115. Approved and in effect Apr. 16, 1880.

- 1885 In 1885 the Legislature created a Board of Trustees of the State Mining Bureau to direct and control the property, money, and financial affairs of the bureau. The board was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor.

Stats. 1885, ch. 166, p. 217. Approved and in effect Mar. 21, 1885.

- 1893 The laws of 1880 and 1885 were repealed, and the Mining Bureau Act rewritten and expanded in 1893. By the terms of the new act there were established a State Mining Bureau and a Board of Trustees of the State Mining Bureau, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. This board was to supervise and approve the activities of the bureau and of the State Mineralogist.

Stats. 1893, ch. 173, p. 203. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1893.

- 1913 The act relating to the State Mining Bureau was again rewritten in 1913. The office of State Mineralogist and the State Mining Bureau were reestablished, but the Board of Trustees was abolished. The State Mineralogist was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Stats. 1913, ch. 679, p. 1327. Approved June 16, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1927 The Department of Natural Resources succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Mining Bureau and the State Mineralogist in 1927. Their functions have been assigned to the Division of Mines.

DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM AND GAS

- 1915 A department in the State Mining Bureau to be known as the Department of Petroleum and Gas was created in 1915. The State Mineralogist was to appoint a supervisor with the title: State Oil and Gas Supervisor. The act was passed
“ . . . for the protection of the natural resources of

petroleum and gas from waste and destruction through improper operations in production . . .”

Stats. 1915, ch. 718, p. 1404. Approved June 10, 1915; in effect Aug. 9, 1915.

- 1927 The Department of Natural Resources succeeded to the powers and duties of the Department of Petroleum and Gas and the State Oil and Gas Supervisor when it was created in 1927. See *Division of Oil and Gas* (p. 167).

Board of Review, Correction and Equalization

Section 35 of the act of 1915 which created the Department of Petroleum and Gas provided that the State Mineralogist, the chairman of the State Board of Control, and the chairman of the State Board of Equalization should constitute a Board of Review, Correction and Equalization, with the powers and duties of a County Board of Equalization under the provisions of section 3672 of the Political Code. The act of 1927 which created the Department of Natural Resources continued in force this board of review with all its powers and duties, providing, however, that it should consist of the Director of Natural Resources, Director of Finance, and chairman of the State Board of Equalization.

This board is an independent agency, and it should not be regarded as a subdivision of the Department of Petroleum and Gas or of the later Division of Oil and Gas. Its placement here, however, is explained by its evident relationship to both those bodies.

Boards of District Oil and Gas Commissioners

Section 10 of the act of 1915 which created the Department of Petroleum and Gas provided for local Arbitration Boards to settle questions that had been subjects of orders by the Oil and Gas Supervisor. This was thoroughly revised and expanded in 1919 (ch. 536, p. 1165). This act divided the state into five districts, and provided for the election by the assessed companies of District Oil and Gas Commissioners. These boards were continued in force by the act of 1927 which created the Department of Natural Resources.

As in the case of the Board of Review, Correction and Equalization, the Boards of District Oil and Gas Commissioners are not in any way included in the organization of the Department of Petroleum and Gas or of the Division of Oil and Gas. Their placement here is justified only by the mutual interest of these bodies in the petroleum industry.

State Board of Forestry

- 1885 A State Board of Forestry, consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was established in 1885.
Stats. 1885, ch. 11, p. 10. Approved Mar. 3, 1885.
- 1893 A law passed in 1893 repealed the act of 1885, and directed that the property of the board should be turned over to the Agricultural Department of the University of California. An appropriation was made for the maintenance of the experimental stations of the State Board of Forestry by the University's Agricultural Department.
Stats. 1893, ch. 187, p. 229. Approved Mar. 23, 1893; in effect July 1, 1893.
- 1905 In 1905 the Legislature created a new State Board of Forestry, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Forester, to supervise all matters of state forest policy and management. It also created the position of State Forester. He was to be the executive officer of the board, and was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.
Stats. 1905, ch. 264, p. 235. Approved Mar. 18, 1905.
- 1919 An act passed in 1919 changed the membership of the board to five persons: the State Forester and four others, with specified qualifications, appointed by the Governor.
Stats. 1919, ch. 544, p. 1191. Approved May 25, 1919; in effect July 25, 1919.
- 1927 The Department of Natural Resources succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Forestry when it was created in 1927. The forestry functions were assigned to the Division of Forestry: those relating to state parks were placed in the Division of Parks.

PARKS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS**Guardian of Marshall's Monument**

- 1891 The position of Guardian of Marshall's Monument was created in 1891. The monument had been erected as the result of an appropriation made by the state in 1887.
Stats. 1891, ch. 219, p. 424. Approved and in effect Mar. 31, 1891.
- 1927 The powers and duties of this office were transferred to the Department of Finance by the act which reorganized that department in 1927. They were assigned, a month later, to the Department of Natural Resources by the act which defined the state park system. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

California Redwood Park Commission

- 1901 In 1901 the Legislature provided for the creation and management of the California Redwood Park. The Governor and four commissioners appointed by him were to constitute the California Redwood Park Commission, whose duty it was to select and purchase the land, and to manage the park.

Stats. 1901, ch. 162, p. 517. Approved and in effect Mar. 16, 1901.

- 1905 The act of 1905 (ch. 264, p. 235) which created for the second time the State Board of Forestry, placed under its jurisdiction the California Redwood Park and the Mt. Hamilton tract. The board succeeded to all powers and duties, in regard to parks or forest stations, which had been assigned previously to special persons or commissions. The California Redwood Park Commission was thus abolished.

- 1911 A California Redwood Park Commission, composed of the Governor and four commissioners appointed by him to serve for a term of four years, was created in 1911.

Stats. 1911, ch. 12, p. 8. Approved and in effect Feb. 6, 1911.

- 1927 The Department of Natural Resources succeeded to the powers and duties of the California Redwood Park Commission. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees

- 1901 A Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees of five members, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1901. The Trustees were authorized to accept from the Native Sons of the Golden West "the possession and control and the lease from the United States of America, of the site and grounds, known as the Monterey custom house," and they were to provide for its preservation, protection and improvement.

Stats. 1901, ch. 161, p. 516. Approved Mar. 16, 1901; in effect Jan. 1, 1902.

- 1921 The Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees in 1921. These were carried on by the general administration of the department.

- 1931 The act which defined the scope of the state park system, as amended in 1931, transferred the care of the Monterey Custom House, the Monterey Theater, and the Junipero Serra Landing Place from the Department of Finance to

the Division of Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Board of Colton Hall Trustees

- 1903 An act of 1903 provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Colton Hall Trustees who should provide for the preservation, protection, and improvement of the Colton Hall property in Monterey. The board was to consist of three trustees, serving for a term of four years.

Stats. 1903, ch. 314, p. 435. Approved and in effect Mar. 25, 1903.

- 1921 By the terms of the act which created it in 1921, the Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the Board of Colton Hall Trustees. These activities were placed under the general administration of the department.
- 1931 The act which defined the scope of the state park system, as amended in 1931, transferred the care of Colton Hall from the Department of Finance to the Division of Parks in the Department of Natural Resources. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Monterey Theater and Junipero Serra Landing Place at Monterey

- 1905 The Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees was authorized to accept for the state the possession and title to the landing place at Monterey of Junipero Serra, and to the old theater property at Monterey, in 1905. The board was to provide for the preservation, maintenance, protection, and improvement of these properties. As explained in the discussion of the Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees (p. 155), they are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Fort Ross and Mission San Francisco de Solano

- 1905 The Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees was authorized to accept for the state the possession and title to the old mission at Sonoma, and Fort Ross, in 1905. The board was to provide for the preservation, maintenance, protection, and improvement of these properties.

Stats. 1905, ch. 22, p. 17. Approved and in effect Feb. 21, 1905.

- 1921 The act which created the Department of Finance in 1921 transferred to it the powers and duties of the Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees.

- 1931 The definition of the state park system by the act of 1931 placed the supervision of the Fort Ross and the Mission San Francisco de Solano properties in the Department of Natural Resources. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Board of Pio Pico Mansion Trustees

- 1915 The Board of Pio Pico Mansion Trustees, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1915. The board was authorized to accept from the city of Whittier the Pio Pico Mansion property, which was to be used as a museum.

Stats. 1915, ch. 599, p. 1056. Approved June 1, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

- 1921 The act which created the Department of Finance in 1921 transferred to it the powers and duties of the Board of Pio Pico Mansion Trustees. They were assigned to its administrative offices.
- 1931 The act which defined the scope of the state park system, as it was amended in 1931, transferred the care of the Pio Pico Mansion from the Department of Finance to the Department of Natural Resources. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Tahoe Camping Grounds

- 1919 The State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners was authorized in 1919 to prepare a free camping ground on a certain property in Placer County. This was generally known as the Tahoe Camping Grounds.

Stats. 1919, ch. 317, p. 522. Approved May 13, 1919; in effect July 22, 1919.

- 1921 The law which created the Department of Finance invested it with the responsibility of enforcing the act relating to the Tahoe Camping Grounds.
- 1927 Control of this property was placed in the Department of Natural Resources by the act of 1927 which defined the scope of the state park system. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

San Pasqual Battlefield Commission

- 1919 In 1919 the state accepted the gift of the tract of land in San Diego County which was a part of the scene of the

actions fought at San Pasqual between the Americans and the Mexicans in 1846.

Stats. 1919, ch. 272, p. 444. Approved May 11, 1919; in effect July 22, 1919.

- 1921 A commission, to be appointed by the Governor, was created in 1921 to have charge of the money appropriated for the erection of a monument upon the San Pasqual Battlefield.

Stats. 1921, ch. 678, p. 1153. Approved June 3, 1921; in effect July 1, 1921.

- 1927 In this year the management of the San Pasqual Battlefield property was placed in quick succession in the hands of two different departments of the state government. Stats. 1927, ch. 128, p. 237 (approved Apr. 13, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927) added section 373h to the Political Code, transferring the control of the property to the Department of Natural Resources. Stats. 1927, ch. 251, p. 449 (approved Apr. 25, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927) added section 684 to the Political Code, transferring the property to the Department of Finance. Although both sections of the code continued in existence until 1931, when section 684 was repealed, the administration of the San Pasqual Battlefield site was actually placed in the Department of Natural Resources. This was by virtue of still another act, passed a month later, which defined the scope of the state park system. For further explanation, see *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Mount Diablo Park Commission

- 1921 The Mount Diablo Park Commission was created in 1921 to manage and control the Mount Diablo Park. The commission was to consist of five persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1921, ch. 750, p. 1293. Approved June 3, 1921; in effect Aug. 2, 1921.

- 1927 The Department of Natural Resources succeeded to the powers and duties of the Mount Diablo Park Commission in 1927. The property is now under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks.

Donner Monument

- 1927 An act of 1927 provided for the acquisition by the state of the Donner Monument, and placed it in the custody and under the supervision of the Department of Finance. Later

in the same month, however, the act which defined the scope of the state park system transferred the care of this monument to the Department of Natural Resources. See *Division of Parks* (p. 168).

Stats. 1927, ch. 328, p. 539. Approved May 5, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

State Fish Exchange

- 1917 The State Fish Exchange was created as a department of the State Market Commission in 1917.

Stats. 1917, ch. 803, p. 1673. Approved June 1, 1917; in effect July 31, 1917.

- 1921 Upon the transfer of the powers and duties of the State Market Commission to the Department of Agriculture, the State Fish Exchange became a subdivision of the Division of Markets. Although the Division of Markets discontinued administrative operations between October, 1923, and June, 1926, certain activities of the State Fish Exchange were maintained uninterruptedly.

- 1927 The State Fish Exchange Act was entirely rewritten in 1927. By the new wording the State Fish Exchange was created as a division of the Department of Agriculture. In actual practice it remained a subdivision of the Division of Markets.

Stats. 1927, ch. 791, p. 1546. Approved May 26, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

- 1933 Stats. 1933, ch. 73 (Division VI, p. 509), the section of the Fish and Game Code on Repeals, repealed the State Fish Exchange Act. Sections 1120 to 1140 of the code, however, expressly continued in existence the exchange as a part of the Department of Agriculture. Later in the same year another act (Stats. 1933, ch. 825, p. 2184) repealed these sections of the code; authorized the Department of Agriculture to take charge of all books, records, and equipment of the exchange; and transferred all moneys that had accrued as a result of its activities to the Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Natural Resources. These funds were used to finance the activities of the Fish Exchange Unit of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Division of Fish and Game. The Fish Exchange Unit passed out of existence on June 30, 1935.

II

Present organization: after 1927**Departmental Administration**

When the Department of Natural Resources was created in 1927, a section called Departmental Administration was organized. In it function the Director, Secretary, and Deputy Director of the department, and the central accounting office. The latter office covers all the accounting for all the divisions of the department.

Division of Fish and Game

The Division of Fish and Game was specified in the act which created the Department of Natural Resources. It is administered by the Fish and Game Commission, a body which has been in continuous existence since 1870. The commission consists of three members, appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. As no essential changes in the organization of the commission resulted from its incorporation within the Department of Natural Resources in 1927, it is considered more valuable to view its development as a whole than to break it up artificially into a section before 1927, and a section after that date. The complete history of the agency is given here, therefore, rather than in Section I—Historical. Although statutory references are included in the discussion wherever possible, for the current legal provisions under which the division operates the latest Fish and Game Code should be consulted.

State Board of Fish Commissioners

1870 A law passed in 1870 created a Board of Fish Commissioners, authorizing the Governor to appoint three persons, styled Fish Commissioners, who should establish "fish breederies," in order to restore and preserve the fish in the waters of California. The commissioners were to serve for a term of four years. In the reports of the board from 1870 to 1886 the title that is used is Commissioners of Fisheries; after that date it is State Board of Fish Commissioners.

Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 457, p. 663. Approved and in effect Apr. 2, 1870.

Fish and Game Commission

1909 The name of the board was changed from Fish Commission, or Board of Fish Commissioners, etc., to Fish and Game

Commission, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, etc., in 1909. It was after this time that the fairly complex organization that exists today was built up, as one function after another was assigned to separate subdivisions. On Jan. 18, 1926, a complete reorganization of the commission was begun. It was determined to set up three major departments (Fish Culture, Commercial Fisheries, and Patrol), and seven lesser bureaus (Finance and Accounts, Education and Research, Publicity, Pollution, Screens and Ladders, Game Farm, Statistics and Game Problems). The program did not work out exactly as contemplated, but the organization followed those lines very closely. A second general reorganization took place at a meeting of the commission on July 6, 1935. The functions of certain subdivisions were amalgamated, and the names of others were changed in order to describe their activities more clearly.

When the commission became a part of the Department of Natural Resources in 1927, the subdivisions designated departments were changed to bureaus. The complete history of each bureau is given under its entry below.

Stats. 1909, ch. 238, p. 366. Approved Mar. 15, 1909.

Division of Fish and Game

1927 The Department of Natural Resources was created and succeeded to the powers and duties of the Fish and Game Commission in 1927. A Division of Fish and Game was created within the department, but a Fish and Game Commission was also created to administer the division. At present there are six bureaus in the division.

1. BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

Department of Commercial Fisheries

1915 This department was established early in 1915.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

1927 The name of the subdivision was changed from department to bureau when the Department of Natural Resources was formed.

a. Fish Exchange Unit

1933 The State Fish Exchange was abolished by legislative action in 1933. The funds collected by it were transferred to the Division of Fish and Game to be used in promoting the consumption of fresh

market fish. On Aug. 21, 1933, the former supervisor of the State Fish Exchange and his office assistant were added to the staff of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The work was thereafter handled as a Fish Exchange Unit of the bureau, until it was finally terminated on June 30, 1935. For statutory references and earlier history, see *State Fish Exchange* in Section 1—Historical (p. 159).

b. *State Fisheries Laboratory*

1921 Fisheries investigation, scientific fish study, and statistical work had interested the Fish and Game Commission for some years when a law defining that interest more specifically was passed in 1919. This led to the construction of a building to house the State Fisheries Laboratory. The building was completed near the end of 1921. The laboratory is under the administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. At the present time the research activities of the division are centered here. This work was transferred from the Bureau of Research and Engineering in 1936.

2. BUREAU OF FISH CONSERVATION.

Department of Fish Culture

1911 The first hatchery was built at Clear Lake in 1873. The following year the State Hatching-house was erected on the University of California campus at Berkeley. These were impermanent, but since then many hatcheries have been established in various parts of the state. In 1936 they number 28. In November, 1911, the position of Superintendent of Hatcheries was created to administer the Department of Fish Culture, which also was erected at that time. The complete name of the division at the time of its organization was Department of Fish Culture and Distribution.

Bureau of Fish Culture

1927 When the Division of Fish and Game was formed, the name of the Department of Fish Culture was changed to Bureau of Fish Culture.

Bureau of Fish Conservation

1935 When the commission was reorganized on July 6, 1935, the name of the Bureau of Fish Culture was changed to Bureau of Fish Conservation. From time to time certain activities were removed from this agency and assigned to separate bureaus. Sooner or later, however, these new bureaus were abolished and the functions returned to the Bureau of Fish Conservation. The history of these temporary subdivisions is discussed below.

a. Bureau of Fish Rescue and Reclamation

1928 This bureau was created Aug. 1, 1928.

1934 On July 1, 1934, the activities of the bureau were transferred back to the Bureau of Fish Culture.

b. Bureau of River and Harbor Pollution

1926 Beginning July 1, 1916, water pollution prevention was organized as a subdivision of the Department of Fish Culture. Later, pollution problems in tidewaters were handled by the Department of Commercial Fisheries. The Bureau of River and Harbor Pollution, generally known as the Bureau of Pollution, was established on Feb. 1, 1926, to combine all pollution control activities of the commission. Because of insufficiency of funds it was consolidated temporarily with the Bureau of Publicity. It continued in existence less than a year, however, for in January, 1927, pollution control was transferred to the newly created Bureau of Hydraulics. In 1933 these duties were once more assumed by the Bureau of Fish Culture.

3. BUREAU OF GAME CONSERVATION.

1935 On July 6, 1935, the Fish and Game Commission created a Bureau of Game Conservation. It was to be composed of two units—one dealing with birds and one dealing with mammals. It was formed by combining two previously existing bureaus, the Bureau of Game Farms and the Bureau of Game Refuges. The history of these two subdivisions is given below.

Bureau of Game Farms

1925 A State Game Farm was established at Hayward in September, 1908. It was abandoned ten years later,

in November, 1918. On Dec. 7, 1925, the first work of construction was started on a new game farm located near Yountville. The administration of the farm was placed in a Bureau of Game Farms, also known as Bureau of Game Propagation.

- 1935 In 1935 the Bureau of Game Farms was amalgamated with the Bureau of Game Refuges to form the Bureau of Game Conservation.

Bureau of Game Refuges

- 1928 The first game refuge was set aside in 1915 by legislative act (ch. 388, p. 605), and additional areas have been designated from time to time. During the biennium 1928-1930 the Bureau of Game Refuges was created.

- 1935 In 1935 the Bureau of Game Refuges was amalgamated with the Bureau of Game Farms to form the Bureau of Game Conservation.

4. BUREAU OF HYDRAULICS.

- 1926 The Bureau of Hydraulics (originally known as the Bureau of Screens and Ladders) was created by the Fish and Game Commission in June, 1926. At first it was concerned only with fishway and fish screen installations, but in January, 1927, the activities of the Bureau of River and Harbor Pollution were transferred to it. The work of the bureau had previously been carried on by the Department of Fish Culture.

- 1933 In July, 1933, the activities of the Bureau of Hydraulics were returned to the Bureau of Fish Culture.

- 1936 In 1936 this bureau was reestablished as a separate subdivision of the Division of Fish and Game. The engineering activities of the Bureau of Research and Engineering were transferred to it.

5. LEGAL BUREAU.

Legal Department

- 1893 In May, 1893, the Board of Fish Commissioners engaged its first attorney. The first report which shows that the work of the board's attorney constituted a separate department, however, is that covering the 1912-1914 biennium.

Legal Bureau

- 1928 The name was changed from Legal Department to Legal Bureau in the biennium 1928-1930.
- 1933 An act of 1933 provided that no department, division, etc., of the state (with certain exceptions) should employ any legal advisor or attorney other than the Attorney General or one of his assistants. The Legal Bureau of the Division of Fish and Game was thereby abolished.

Stats. 1933, ch. 213, p. 710. Approved May 3, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

6. BUREAU OF LICENSES.**Bureau of Finance and Accounts**

- 1887 An act of 1887 provided for the issuance of licenses to any one engaged in fishing with a boat and net in the public waters of the state. The fees were to be collected by the Fish Commissioners. The act was amended in subsequent years, and many new laws were passed relating to fish, and later to game, licenses.

Stats. 1887, ch. 180, p. 233. Approved and in effect Mar. 21, 1887.

- 1926 In January, 1926, the accounting and the licensing activities of the Fish and Game Commission, previously administered as separate functional subdivisions, were combined in a new Bureau of Finance and Accounts.

Bureau of Licenses

- 1933 In 1927, when the Department of Natural Resources was formed, the accounting activities were removed from the Bureau of Finance and Accounts to a central accounting office which was set up at that time as part of the Departmental Administration. Licensing functions were still performed by the Bureau of Finance and Accounts. In July, 1933, the name of the bureau was changed to Bureau of Licenses.

7. BUREAU OF PATROL.**Department of Patrol**

- 1883 In the Fall of 1883 the first patrol system was established by the Board of Fish Commissioners. By 1890, in the biennial report of 1890-1892, the designation

Patrol Department was used. In later reports, however, references were made to the "patrol force," and no mention of a separate and unified department occurred.

- 1926 For several years previous to 1926 the state was divided into three districts, with an office and deputies in each district. Early in 1926 a reorganization took place, and the patrol force was placed under one head in a Department of Patrol.

Bureau of Patrol

- 1927 The name of the department was changed, when the Division of Fish and Game was organized, to Bureau of Patrol.

8. BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

- 1926 This bureau was organized in February, 1926. Publicity activities had previously been carried on by the Bureau of Education, Publicity and Research. The Bureau of Publicity was also known as the Bureau of Public Relations.
- 1929 The director of the Bureau of Publicity resigned on December 31, 1929. The activities of this subdivision were then returned to the Bureau of Education and Research.

9. BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING.

Bureau of Education, Publicity and Research

- 1914 This bureau was established in September, 1914.

Bureau of Education and Research

- 1926 In the Spring of 1926 a separate Bureau of Publicity was established, removing publicity activities from the Bureau of Education, Publicity and Research. The name was accordingly changed to Bureau of Education and Research. After December 31, 1929, these activities were returned to the Bureau of Education and Research, but the name was not again altered.

Bureau of Research and Engineering

- 1935 On July 6, 1935, the name of the bureau was changed from Bureau of Education and Research to Bureau of Research and Engineering.

- 1936 A few months later, in the early part of 1936, the bureau was abolished. Engineering activities were transferred to the Bureau of Hydraulics, and research to the State Fisheries Laboratory in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Division of Forestry

This division was organized with the creation of the Department of Natural Resources in 1927. The act which established it also created a State Board of Forestry of seven members, appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor, to determine general policies for the guidance of the division. The chief of the division is known as the State Forester. For the earlier history of forestry activities in California, see *State Board of Forestry* in Section I—Historical (p. 154).

Division of Mines

The act which created the Department of Natural Resources specified that there should be a Division of Mines and Mining. The name was changed to Division of Mines in 1929 (ch. 307, p. 616; approved May 18, 1929, in effect Aug. 14, 1929). This act also provided for a State Mining Board of five members, to be appointed by the Governor and to hold office at his pleasure, which should determine general policies for the guidance of the division. The chief of the division is known as the State Mineralogist. For the history of the agencies which preceded the Division of Mines, see *State Mining Bureau* in Section I—Historical (p. 152).

Division of Oil and Gas

When the State Mining Bureau became the Division of Mines and Mining of the Department of Natural Resources in 1927, it carried along with it, as a subdivision, the Department of Petroleum and Gas. Two years later, however, an act was passed (Stats. 1929, ch. 535, p. 923; approved and in effect May 28, 1929) which stated: "The division of the department of natural resources now or hereafter created for the supervision of petroleum and gas shall be in charge of a chief to be known as 'state oil and gas supervisor.' " Accordingly, by an executive order signed May 29, 1929, the Director of Natural Resources transferred the Department of Petroleum and Gas from the Division of Mines and Mining to the status of a separate division with the name Division of Oil and Gas. For the early history of the Department of Petroleum and Gas, see that entry under *State Mining Bureau* in Section I—Historical (p. 152).

Also, for the related bodies, the Board of Review, Correction and Equalization, and the Boards of District Oil and Gas Commissioners, see those entries under *State Mining Bureau* in Section I—Historical (p. 153).

Division of Parks

The Division of Parks was specified in the act which created the Department of Natural Resources. It combined certain duties previously assigned to the State Board of Forestry and the functions of divers independent agencies like the California Redwood Park Commission. This point is discussed more fully below under the entry *State Park System*. In 1933 the management of the State Burial Grounds was also placed in this division. (See that entry in Section I—Historical (p. 165).) The act of 1927 also created a State Park Commission of five members, appointed by the Governor and holding office at his pleasure, which should determine general policies for the administration of the state park system.

In this same year the State Park Finance Board was created by constitutional amendment. This board is entirely separate in administration from the Department of Natural Resources (except that the chairman of the State Park Commission is a member of it) but its relationship to the state park system, from the financial point of view, is important and justifies its inclusion here. A more complete description is given below.

STATE PARK SYSTEM

State Board of Forestry

- 1921 The State Board of Forestry was authorized to accept deeds and conveyances of lands for park purposes in 1921. The board was to have control of said parks, and to make rules and regulations for their maintenance and improvement. This was expanded in 1923 by an act (ch. 249, p. 495) which directed the board to make a survey of forest lands, and provided for the acquisition of lands suitable for park purposes.

Stats. 1921, ch. 705, p. 1197. Approved June 2, 1921; in effect Aug. 1, 1921.

- 1927 The act of 1923, delegating control of most of the state parks to the State Board of Forestry, was repealed in 1927. The Department of Natural Resources, through the State Park Commission, was authorized to make the survey.

Stats. 1927, ch. 764, p. 1479. Approved May 25, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

State Park Commission

- 1927 An act of 1927 provided that "the department of natural resources, through the state park commission, shall have control of the state park system of California."

"All parks, public camp grounds, monument sites, and landmark sites, and sites of historical interest, outside the limits of incorporated cities, heretofore or hereafter created or acquired by the state or which are under its control shall constitute the state park system."

This act had the effect of transferring from the Department of Finance to the Department of Natural Resources the administration of Marshall's Monument, the San Pasqual Battlefield, the Donner State Monument, and the Tahoe Camping Grounds.

Stats. 1927, ch. 763, p. 1477. Approved May 25, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

- 1931 In 1931 an amendment to the act of 1927 omitted the words "outside the limits of incorporated cities"; thereby placing under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks the Monterey Custom House, the Monterey Theater, Junipero Serra Landing Place, Colton Hall, Pio Pico Mansion, Fort Ross, and Mission San Francisco de Solano. The only exemptions from the provisions of this chapter were Sutter's Fort property, the State Fair Grounds, and Balboa Park.

All the various historical sites, the California Redwood Park and Mount Diablo Park (both specified in the Department of Natural Resources Act of 1927), and certain park areas and forest stands taken over from the State Board of Forestry or purchased since 1927, therefore, compose the state park system.

For the earlier history of each of these monuments, see entries under *Parks and Historic Monuments* in Section I—Historical (pp. 154–159).

Stats. 1931, ch. 595, p. 1284. Approved June 4, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

State Park Finance Board

- 1927 The State Park Finance Board was created by the "California state park bonds act of 1927." The board, composed of the Governor, Controller, Treasurer, chairman of the State Board of Control, and chairman of the State Park

Commission, was to determine when the park bonds were to be sold, and the interest rate to be placed on them.

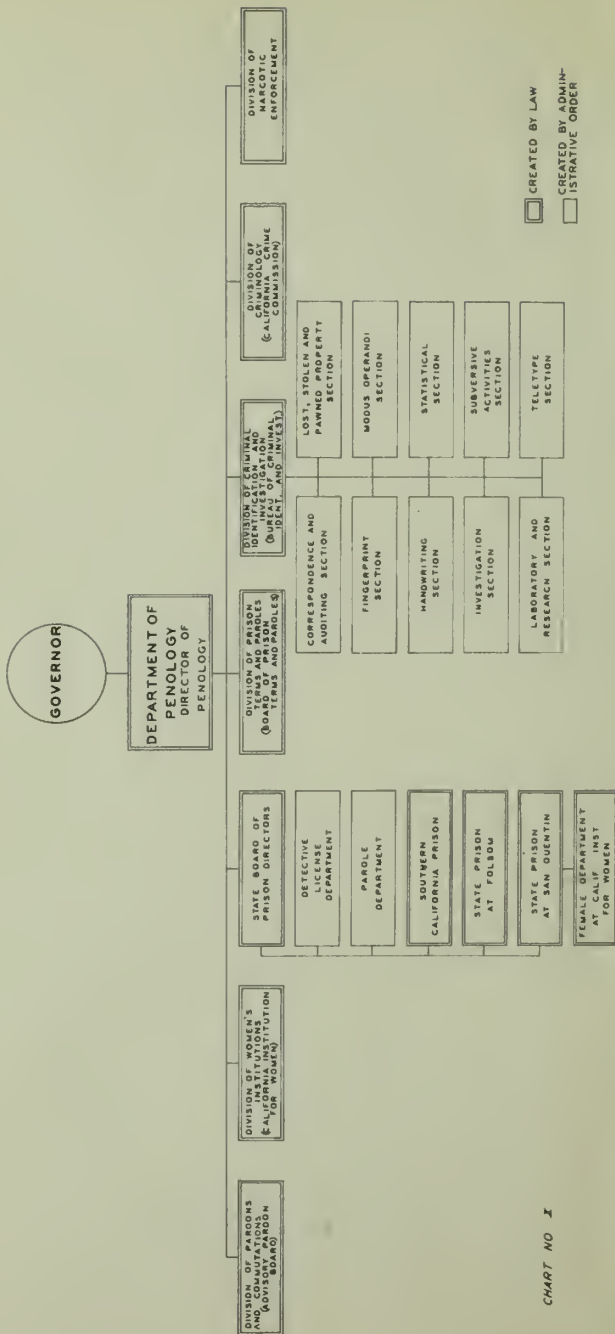
Stats. 1927, ch. 765, p. 1480. Approved May 25, 1927; in effect upon the adoption by the people of a constitutional amendment approving it. (This occurred Nov. 6, 1928.)

PENOLOGY



DEPARTMENT OF PENOLOGY

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1 1936



☐ CREATED BY LAW
☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

CHART NO 1

DEPARTMENT OF PENOLOGY

As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION (BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION)

1. Correspondence and Auditing Section
2. Fingerprint Section
3. Handwriting Section
4. Investigation Section
5. Laboratory and Research Section
6. Lost, Stolen and Pawned Property Section
7. Modus Operandi Section
8. Statistical Section
9. Subversive Activities Section
10. Teletype System

DIVISION OF CRIMINOLOGY (CALIFORNIA CRIME COMMISSION)

DIVISION OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION OF PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS (ADVISORY PARDON BOARD)

DIVISION OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES (BOARD OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES)

DIVISION OF PRISONS AND PAROLES (STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS)

1. Detective License Department
2. Parole Department
3. Southern California Prison
4. State Prison at Folsom
5. State Prison at San Quentin

Female Department at California Institution for Women

DIVISION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTIONS (CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN)

DEPARTMENT OF PENOLOGY

The Department of Penology, in one sense, is not a department at all. It has been called a "paper department," for it resembles the other governmental units in outward appearance, with its divisions, director, and representation on the Governor's Council; but in actual fact no powers and duties have been assigned to it, and its subdivisions have remained autonomous units. The only functions prescribed for it in the law are the holding of monthly meetings to consider "any and all problems involving possible duplication of service, overlapping of function, or conflict of jurisdiction upon the part of any two or more divisions of the department . . ."; and the passing of rules and regulations to prevent duplication of activities.

The act creating the Department of Penology was passed in 1929 (ch. 191, p. 350; approved Apr. 30, 1929, in effect Aug. 14, 1929). The Director of Penology was to be chosen from the chiefs of the various divisions, of which five were specified: the Division of Prisons and Paroles, administered by the State Board of Prison Directors; the Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation, administered by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation; the Division of Pardons and Commutations, administered by the chairman of the Advisory Pardon Board; the Division of Narcotic Enforcement, administered by the chief of the Division of Narcotic Enforcement; and the Division of Criminology, administered by the chairman of the California Crime Commission. In the same year, by another act, it was specified that the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women was to constitute the Division of Women's Institutions of the Department of Penology. In 1931 the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles was created, and another division, the Division of Prison Terms and Paroles, was added to the department.

In tracing the development of this department the material has not been segregated into a historical section before 1929, and a present organization section after that date. Since the agencies which constitute the department retained their own duties and powers and even their names, and since their development has been continuous, unbroken by the act which arranged them in proximity but did not amalgamate them, it would be artificial to suggest that any one date marks the separation of their past growth from their present status.

The historical background of each division has, therefore, been presented with that division in the following pages.

Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation (Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation)

This division was specified in the act of 1929 creating the Department of Penology. The bureau goes back to 1917 for its present set-up, but to 1905 for its earliest development. Although there are ten recognized subdivisions in the organization of the division, they are essentially functional, rather than strictly administrative, in character. They were designated originally as separate units, in fact, in order to simplify the division's report, rather than to administer its operations. Their development is more briefly sketched, in consequence, than that of bureaus and sections which have been created in other divisions of the government specifically for purposes of administration.

Bureau of Criminal Identification

- 1905 An agency to be known as "The Bureau of Criminal Identification of the State of California" was created in 1905. The director of the bureau was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the State Board of Prison Directors.

Stats. 1905, ch. 399, p. 520. Approved Mar. 20, 1905.

Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation

- 1917 The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation was created in 1917. The bureau was to be under the control of a board of managers of three members. One member was to be a chief of police, one a sheriff, and one a district attorney; they were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. All furniture, equipment, and records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification were to be turned over to the new bureau, and the act of 1905 creating the earlier body was repealed. A superintendent of the bureau was to be appointed by the board of managers. The powers and duties of the new bureau were much greater than those of the old one, and it now became an important division of the state government.

Stats. 1917, ch. 723, p. 1391. Approved May 31, 1917; in effect July 30, 1917.

- 1929 The act creating the Department of Penology specified a Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation, to be administered by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

1. CORRESPONDENCE AND AUDITING SECTION.

1922 This section was organized in the bureau during the biennium 1920-1922. For the first few years it was called simply Auditing Section, but during the biennium 1924-1926 the name was changed to Correspondence and Auditing Section.

2. FINGERPRINT SECTION.

1926 During the biennium 1920-1922 a Criminal Record Division was set up in the bureau. Its functions included activities relating to fingerprinting. In the biennium 1924-1926 the fingerprint activities were placed in a separate section designated Fingerprint Section.

3. HANDWRITING SECTION.

1930 During the biennium 1920-1922 a Handwriting, Photographic and Microscopic Division was set up in the bureau. Its name was changed, in the biennium 1924-1926, to Laboratory and Research Section. In February, 1930, the activities relating to document examination and handwriting identification were placed in a separate Handwriting Section.

4. INVESTIGATION SECTION.

1929 Six special criminal investigators were added to the staff of the bureau by legislative act in 1929. As a result, the Investigation Section was created in February, 1930. In it were placed also some of the photographic activities that had been previously assigned to the Laboratory and Research Section.

Stats. 1929, ch 788, p. 1581. Approved June 13, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

5. LABORATORY AND RESEARCH SECTION.

1931 During the biennium 1920-1922 a Handwriting, Photographic and Microscopic Division was set up in the bureau. The name was changed to Laboratory and Research Section in the 1924-1926 biennium. In February, 1930, the handwriting activities were placed in a separate section; and the following month the other activities of the section were transferred to the newly created Investigation Section. In September, 1931, however, a Laboratory Technician was added to the staff, and statistics for the Laboratory and Research Section appear thereafter in the division's Monthly Report to the Governor's Council.

6. LOST, STOLEN AND PAWNED PROPERTY SECTION.

1922 This section was organized during the biennium 1920–1922 as the Stolen and Pawned Property Division. The name was changed during the next biennium to Lost, Stolen and Pawned Property Division.

7. MODUS OPERANDI SECTION.

1926 In the biennium 1924–1926 the work of the Criminal Record Division, organized in the biennium 1920–1922, was divided into more specialized sections, of which one was the Modus Operandi Section.

8. STATISTICAL SECTION.

1930 This section was created in February, 1930.

9. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES SECTION.

1934 In August, 1934, the Subversive Activities Section was set up in the Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

10. TELETYPE SYSTEM.

1931 A sum necessary to lease a teletype system to be operated under the direction and control of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation was appropriated in 1931. The system was installed Aug. 14, 1931.

Stats. 1931, ch. 625, p. 1350. Approved and in effect June 5, 1931.

Division of Criminology (California Crime Commission)

This body was created as a temporary research commission in 1927, upon the recommendation of an earlier commission to study criminal procedure, created in 1925. It was established permanently, and became a part of the Department of Penology, in 1929. It has not been able to function since 1933, as no appropriation was made for it in that year or in 1935.

1925 An act of 1925 created the Commission for the Reform of Criminal Procedure, a temporary commission which was to report its findings to the next Legislature. The commission was composed of three members appointed by the Governor. One of the recommendations made to the 1927 Legislature led to the creation, in that year, of the California Crime Commission.

Stats. 1925, ch. 346, p. 622. Approved May 23, 1925.

1927 In 1927 the Legislature created the California Crime Com-

mission to study the entire subject of crime with particular reference to California. The commission was to consist of a chairman and six other members appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. It was to report its findings and recommendations to the 1929 Legislature and the Governor.

Stats. 1927, ch. 407, p. 668. Approved May 10, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

- 1929 A permanent California Crime Commission, consisting of a chairman and four other members, appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor, was created in 1929, to continue the studies of crime. The act provided that when a Department of Penology should be created, all the powers and duties of the commission should be transferred to it. The act which created the Department of Penology provided that there should be a Division of Criminology, to be administered by the chairman of the California Crime Commission.

Stats. 1929, ch. 544, p. 949. Approved May 28, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Narcotic Enforcement

Upon its creation in 1927, this division was placed under the supervision of the State Board of Pharmacy. In 1929, however, it became an independent agency. In the same year it was placed in the Department of Penology.

State Board of Pharmacy. Division of Narcotic Enforcement.

- 1927 A Division of Narcotic Enforcement under the supervision and control of the State Board of Pharmacy was created in 1927.

Stats. 1927, ch. 597, p. 1031. Approved May 17, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Division of Narcotic Enforcement

- 1929 In 1929 the act of 1927 was repealed, and the office of chief of the Division of Narcotic Enforcement was created. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. As a result of the act, the division became an independent agency.

Stats. 1929, ch. 188, p. 341. Approved Apr. 30, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

- 1929 The act creating the Department of Penology stated that there should be a Division of Narcotic Enforcement in the department, to be administered by the chief of the Division of Narcotic Enforcement.

Division of Pardons and Commutations (Advisory Pardon Board)

This division was set up in the Department of Penology in 1929. The Advisory Pardon Board, however, was created in 1915. Previous to that time recommendation for pardon had been made by the State Board of Prison Directors. It was a duty that was assigned to them as early as 1867.

- 1915 An Advisory Pardon Board to investigate applications for reprieves, pardons, and commutations of sentence, and to make recommendations concerning them to the Governor was created in 1915. The board was to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Director of the Department of Penology (added 1929), and the wardens of the two state prisons. In 1935 the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation was made a member of the board in lieu of the Director of Penology.

Stats. 1915, ch. 260, p. 465. Approved May 17, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

Division of Prison Terms and Paroles (Board of Prison Terms and Paroles)

This division was not created until 1931, but its roots go back to a much earlier date.

- 1893 An act of 1893 made the State Board of Prison Directors also a Board of Parole Commissioners, giving them the power to parole state prisoners.

Stats. 1893, ch. 153, p. 183. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1893.

- 1913 The act of 1893 was repealed in 1913, but "An act to establish a board of parole commissioners . . ." again gave the State Board of Prison Directors the power to parole prisoners.

Stats. 1913, ch. 591, p. 1048. Approved June 16, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1931 A Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, to which were transferred the powers and duties of the State Board of Prison Directors relating to prison sentencees and paroles, was created in 1931. The act also created, under the control of this board, a Division of Prison Terms and Paroles in the Department of Penology. The board was to consist of a chairman and two other members, each of whom was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1931, ch. 487, p. 1061. Approved May 28, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

Division of Prisons and Paroles (State Board of Prison Directors)

The State Board of Prison Directors is the oldest of the agencies which comprise the Department of Penology. It has existed in its present form since 1879. It has had to adapt itself to a great variety of duties and situations, and from it have sprung several of the divisions of the department which now function independently. In the cases where new boards have been created to carry on activities which were originally allocated to the State Board of Prison Directors, as, for example, the Advisory Pardon Board, the historical development of those activities has been shown under the later board.

State Prison Inspectors

- 1851 An act of 1851 provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of the State Prison by the lessees of the prison and the convicts, and for the appointment by the Governor of three Inspectors of the State Prison.

Stats. 1851, ch. 114, p. 427. Passed Apr. 25, 1851.

- 1852 The State Prison Inspectors were made a salaried board in 1852. This board was abolished by the act of 1855.

Stats. 1852, ch. 16, p. 53. Approved May 3, 1852.

Board of Directors of the State Prison

- 1855 In 1855 the Legislature provided for the government of the State Prison by a salaried board of three directors. The Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State were to constitute a Board of Inspectors of the State Prison. Earlier acts in conflict with this one were repealed.

Stats. 1855, ch. 224, p. 292. Approved and in effect May 7, 1855.

- 1857 The Board of Directors of the State Prison was abolished in 1857.

Stats. 1857, ch. 79, p. 74. Approved Mar. 10, 1857.

Board of State Prison Commissioners

- 1856 Provision was made in 1856 for the leasing of the State Prison grounds and the convict labor, under the jurisdiction of a board of commissioners composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Treasurer. This board was to make all the rules and regulations for the government of the prison, visiting the institution frequently. To the lessees were assigned the actual management and provision for the prisoners. The paid directors were therefore unnecessary, and their office was abolished the following year.

Stats. 1856, ch. 39, p. 48. Approved Mar. 21, 1856.

Board of Directors of the State Prison

- 1858 The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State were constituted a board of directors to manage the State Prison. At the same time a Board of Examiners of State Prison Accounts, consisting of the Treasurer, Attorney General, and Controller, was created.

Stats. 1858, ch. 291, p. 259. Approved Apr. 24, 1858.

State Board of Prison Directors

- 1879 A constitutional amendment in 1879 provided for an unsalaried State Board of Prison Directors of five persons to be appointed by the Governor.

Const. 1879, Article X.

- 1880 "An act to define, regulate and govern the State Prisons of California" defined the powers and duties of the board in 1880. The term of office of the prison directors was set at ten years.

Stats. 1880, ch. 71, p. 67. Approved and in effect Apr. 15, 1880.

1. DETECTIVE LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

- 1915 In 1915 the duties of the State Board of Prison Directors were enlarged to include the licensing and regulating of the business of private detectives and detective agencies. The functions of License Clerk were immediately added to those already carried on by the Parole Officer, and he conducted the Detective License Department.

Stats. 1915, ch. 635, p. 1253. Approved June 7, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

- 1927 A new act on this subject, again delegating the licensing and regulating power to the State Board of Prison Directors, was passed. The Detective License Department was set up as a separate department on Feb. 1, 1927.

Stats. 1927, ch. 885, p. 1938. Approved June 3, 1927; in effect Aug. 2, 1927.

2. PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

- 1908 In 1908 the first Parole Officer was appointed by the State Board of Prison Directors.

- 1913 The 1913 Legislature made an appropriation specifically for defraying the expense of the parole system, and it became possible to set up a department with separate financial accounts thereafter.

3. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRISON.

- 1935 An act to establish the Southern California Prison under the management and control of the State Board of Prison Directors was passed in 1935. A commission consisting of the Governor, or representative designated by him, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, president of the State Board of Prison Directors, and one other person to be appointed by the Governor, was created to select and acquire a suitable farm site for the prison.

Stats. 1935, ch. 414, p. 1465. Approved July 9, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

4. STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

- 1858 An act of 1858 provided for the selection of a site and the purchase of land for a branch prison. The board of directors did nothing about this, however, and the matter dropped for ten years.

Stats. 1858, ch. 291, p. 259. Approved Apr. 24, 1858.

- 1868 The State Board of Prison Directors were ordered to choose between Rocklin and Folsom for the location of the Branch State Prison in 1868. They chose Folsom. No appropriation was made by the Legislature until 1874. Work was started in this year, but was abandoned until 1878, when another appropriation was made. The prison was opened for occupancy in July, 1880.

Stats. 1867-1868, ch. 468, p. 627. Approved and in effect Mar. 30, 1868.

- 1889 The law stated in 1889 that the prisons of the state should be known as the State Prison at San Quentin and the State Prison at Folsom.

Stats. 1889, ch. 264, p. 404. Approved and in effect Mar. 19, 1889.

5. STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

- 1852 In 1852 the Legislature created a board of commissioners, consisting of the State Prison Inspectors and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, to select a site and to contract for the erection of a state prison. The board of commissioners chose Point San Quentin as the location of the prison.

Stats. 1852, ch. 59, p. 132. Approved May 1, 1852.

- 1889 The name of the prison was officially recognized as the State Prison at San Quentin in 1889. For a discussion

of the creation of the Female Department of this prison, see *Division of Women's Institutions*, below.

Stats. 1889, ch. 264, p. 404. Approved and in effect Mar. 19, 1889.

Division of Women's Institutions (California Institution for Women)

1929 In 1929 the Legislature established the California Institution for Women and created a board of trustees of five members to manage it. The trustees were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and three of them were to be women. The board of trustees was to constitute the Division of Women's Institutions of the Department of Penology.

Stats. 1929, ch. 248, p. 490. Approved May 9, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

1933 In 1933 a part of the California Institution for Women was constituted the Female Department of the State Prison at San Quentin, under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Prison Directors.

Stats. 1933, ch. 102, p. 557. Approved and in effect Apr. 18, 1933.

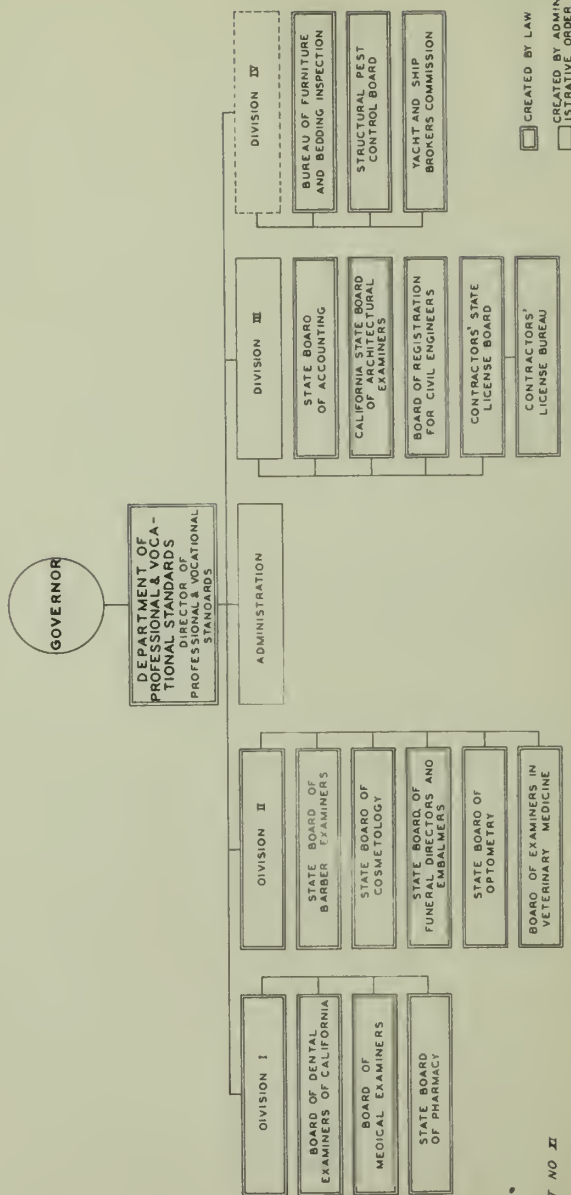


PROFESSIONAL AND VOCA-
TIONAL STANDARDS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

As Organized March 1, 1936

ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION I

Board of Dental Examiners of California
Board of Medical Examiners
State Board of Pharmacy

DIVISION II

State Board of Barber Examiners
State Board of Cosmetology
State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers
State Board of Optometry
Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine

DIVISION III

State Board of Accountancy
California State Board of Architectural Examiners
(Northern District and Southern District Boards)
Contractors' State License Board
Contractors' License Bureau
Board of Registration for Civil Engineers

DIVISION IV

Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection
Structural Pest Control Board
Yacht and Ship Brokers Commission

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

The Department and the office of Director of Professional and Vocational Standards were created in 1929 (Stats. 1929, ch. 290, p. 592; approved May 14, 1929, in effect Aug. 14, 1929). The director was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. The purpose in establishing the department was to coordinate the administrative and financial affairs of several boards whose common objectives were the health and safety of the people of the state. In accomplishing this purpose the Legislature did not set up entirely new administrative machinery, as in the case, for example, of the Department of Finance. Each board continued to exist as a separate unit, retaining its name and functions and carrying on its duties as before.

The law provided that the boards should be classified into at least two divisions as follows: Division I—Board of Medical Examiners, Board of Dental Examiners, and Board of Pharmacy; Division II—Board of Accountancy, Board of Architecture, Board of Embalmers, Board of Barber Examiners, Board of Cosmetology, Board of Optometry, and Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners. As the director was permitted to create more divisions if he desired, however, the boards were classified into three groups as soon as the department was organized. Division III comprises the State Board of Accountancy, the California State Board of Architectural Examiners (both removed from Division II), and two newer agencies, the Board of Registration for Civil Engineers and the Contractors' License Bureau. In 1935 three new agencies were created in the department, and these were placed, provisionally, in a new Division IV. These agencies were the Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection, the Structural Pest Control Board, and the Yacht and Ship Brokers Commission. A Contractors' State License Board was also created in this same year.

As each board has retained its own identity and structure, the whole story of its development is given under one entry only. It would be artificial to divide the material into a historical section before 1929, and a present organization section after that date.

DIVISION I.

Board of Dental Examiners of California

- 1885 A Board of Examiners to give examinations and issue licenses to qualified dentists was created in 1885. The board consisted of seven members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1885, ch. 127, p. 110. Approved and in effect Mar. 12, 1885.

- 1901 In 1901 the early act was repealed, but provision was made for another Board of Dental Examiners with the same membership and term of office. This statute was repealed in 1921 (ch. 271, p. 371), although it had already been abrogated by the dental law of 1915.

Stats. 1901, ch. 175, p. 564. Approved Mar. 23, 1901; in effect Sept. 1, 1901.

- 1915 The Board of Dental Examiners of California was created in 1915. It consisted of seven members, practicing dentists, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats 1915, ch. 426, p. 698. Approved May 21, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

Board of Medical Examiners

The medical profession was the first to be regulated by law in California, a statute to that effect being passed in 1876. In the beginning, the members of the profession appointed their own representatives on boards of examiners. This practice was modified by various statutory revisions, and finally, in 1913, the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California was created on the same basis as the other professional and vocational regulatory boards.

- 1876 A law passed in 1876 provided that "Each State Medical Society incorporated and in active existence on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, whose members are required to possess diplomas or licenses from some legally chartered medical institution in good standing, shall appoint, annually, a Board of Examiners, consisting of seven members, who shall hold their office for one year . . ."

Stats. 1875-1876, ch. 518, p. 792. Approved and in effect Apr. 3, 1876.

- 1878 In 1878 it was provided that the Medical Society of the State of California, the Eclectic Medical Society of the

State of California, and the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, and no others, should each appoint annually a Board of Examiners of seven members.

Stats. 1877-1878, ch. 576, p. 918. Became a law and in effect Apr. 1, 1878.

- 1901 The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California was created in 1901. It was to consist of nine members, to be elected annually by specified medical societies of California. The earlier acts were repealed.

Stats. 1901, ch. 51, p. 56. Became a law Feb. 27, 1901; in effect Aug. 1, 1901.

- 1907 In 1907 provision was made for a Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California, of eleven members to be appointed by the Governor from lists prepared by specified medical societies. The term of office was two years. An amendment in 1911 required that the appointment should be made from certain schools or systems of medicine, rather than from medical societies.

Stats. 1907, ch. 212, p. 252. Approved Mar. 14, 1907; in effect May 1, 1907.

- 1913 The act of 1907 was repealed and a new Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California established in 1913. The board consisted of ten members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1913, ch. 354, p. 722. Approved June 2, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

State Board of Pharmacy

- 1891 A Board of Pharmacy of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1891. This law was repealed by another Pharmacy Act in 1901 (ch. 141, p. 299) which, however, created a new board with the same membership and term of office.

Stats. 1891, ch. 85, p. 86. Approved Mar. 11, 1891.

- 1907 In the law, as it was amended in 1907, the name of the board was given as the California State Board of Pharmacy.

Stats. 1907, ch. 423, p. 766. Approved Mar. 21, 1907; in effect 60 days after passage.

DIVISION II.

State Board of Barber Examiners

The present State Board of Barber Examiners is of recent origin. An early board had been created in 1901, but two years later it was abolished, and no other such agency existed until the act of 1927 was passed.

- 1901 A Board of Examiners who should give examinations and issue certificates to those competent to practice the occupation of barbering was created in 1901. It consisted of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of three years.

Stats. 1901, ch. 25, p. 15. Approved and in effect Feb. 20, 1901.

- 1903 The act of 1901 was repealed in 1903.

Stats. 1903, ch. 151, p. 166. Approved and in effect Mar. 16, 1903.

- 1927 The State Board of Barber Examiners, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of three years, was created in 1927. The term of office was changed to four years in 1931 (ch. 1116, p. 2367).

Stats. 1927, ch. 853, p. 1748. Approved May 31, 1927; in effect July 30, 1927.

State Board of Cosmetology

- 1927 The State Board of Cosmetology of five persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1927.

Stats. 1927, ch. 845, p. 1711. Approved May 31, 1927; in effect July 30, 1927.

State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

- 1915 An act of 1915 created the State Board of Embalmers of the State of California, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1915, ch. 71, p. 80. Approved Apr. 16, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

- 1929 The act of 1915 was repealed and the Embalmers Law rewritten in 1929. The State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created. The name was changed to State

Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers in 1931 (ch. 845, p. 1736).

Stats. 1929, ch. 140, p. 258. Approved Apr. 20, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

State Board of Optometry

1903 The California State Board of Examiners in Optometry, consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1903. The term of office was increased in 1907 to six years.

Stats. 1903, ch. 234, p. 285. Approved and in effect Mar. 20, 1903.

1913 A law passed in 1913 repealed the act of 1903, but again provided for the regulation of the practice of optometry. A State Board of Optometry, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, was created. The term of office was changed to four years in 1931.

Stats. 1893, ch. 598, p. 1097. Approved June 16, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine

1893 A State Veterinary Medical Board of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years was created in 1893.

Stats. 1893, ch. 203, p. 286. Approved Mar. 23, 1893; in effect 60 days after passage.

1907 An act of 1907 repealed the law of 1893, and created a Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine. The board consisted of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. An amendment in 1927 (ch. 323, p. 532) provided that the chief of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture should be one of the members of the board.

Stats. 1907, ch. 501, p. 919. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1907.

DIVISION III.

State Board of Accountancy

1901 A State Board of Accountancy was created in 1901. It was to consist of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1901, ch. 213, p. 645. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1901.

California State Board of Architectural Examiners

- 1901 The State Board of Architecture, consisting of ten persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1901. It was provided that five members of the board should be residents of the northern district of California, and should "constitute the northern district for the examination of applicants for certificates to practice architecture in this state." Five members, similarly, were to be residents of the southern district of California.

Stats. 1901, ch. 212, p. 641. Approved and in effect Mar. 23, 1901.

- 1929 In 1929 the name of the board was changed to the California State Board of Architectural Examiners. The amended act provided that five members should be selected from the membership of the northern California chapter or chapters of the American Institute of Architects or other similar association of architects. They constituted the Northern District Board. A similar provision was made for the five members from the southern part of the state.

Stats. 1929, ch. 68, p. 138. Approved Apr. 6, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Contractors' State License Board

- 1929 In 1929 the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards was constituted a registrar to issue licenses to contractors and to maintain an indexed record of applications and licenses.

Stats. 1929, ch. 791, p. 1591. Approved June 13, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

- 1931 In 1931 an amendment to the act of 1929 left the administration of the law under the jurisdiction of the Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, but created as a new position a Registrar of Contractors. This officer and his assistants were to be appointed by the director of the department, and were to function under his control.

Stats. 1931, ch. 578, p. 1255. Approved June 3, 1931; in effect Aug. 14, 1931.

- 1933 The Contractors' License Bureau in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, in which the Registrar of Contractors and his assistants should function, was created in 1933.

Stats. 1933, ch. 573, p. 1483. Approved and in effect May 26, 1933.

- 1935 In 1935 the Contractors' State License Board was created. It was to be composed of seven members, contractors actively engaged in the contracting business, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The board was to succeed to the functions and duties of the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards as they related to the administration of the Contractors' Registration Act. The Contractors' License Bureau was to be continued in force. The Registrar of Contractors was to be appointed by the board, with the approval of the Director of Professional and Vocational Standards.

Stats. 1935, ch. 816, p. 2215. Approved July 20, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

Board of Registration for Civil Engineers

The existence of this board has been of short duration, as it was created in 1929. One of the functions recently assigned to it, that of licensing land surveyors, dates back, however, to 1891.

- 1891 A Board of Examining Surveyors, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of one year, was created in 1891. Licenses were to be issued to surveyors by the State Surveyor-General upon presentation of a certificate granted by the board.

Stats. 1891, ch. 255, p. 478. Approved Mar. 31, 1891; in effect July 1, 1891.

- 1907 The Board of Examining Surveyors was abolished in 1907, by a repeal of the act of 1891. Licenses were still to be issued by the State Surveyor-General.

Stats. 1907, ch. 247, p. 310. Approved and in effect Mar. 16, 1907.

- 1929 A State Board of Registration for Civil Engineers, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1929. The board was placed in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

Stats. 1929, ch. 801, p. 1645. Approved June 14, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

- 1933 An act of 1933 added to the duties of the Board of Registration for Civil Engineers those of examining and licensing land surveyors, repealing the act of 1907 relating to this subject.

Stats. 1933, ch. 506, p. 1281. Approved May 24, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

DIVISION IV.

Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection

Department of Agriculture. Division of Weights and Measures.

1927 The first Mattress Act was passed in 1915 (ch. 641, p. 1267). In 1921 the enforcement of the act was delegated to the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures; but it was not until this act was amended in 1927, and the Upholstered Furniture Act was passed (Stats. 1927, ch. 405, p. 665) that a special subdivision was organized in the Division of Weights and Measures of the Department of Agriculture. This subdivision was called for a time the Bedding Enforcement Division. The name was soon changed to Mattress and Upholstered Furniture Inspection Service.

Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection

1935 In 1935 a new bureau was created in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. Amendments to the Mattress Act (ch. 662, p. 1825) and to the Upholstered Furniture Act (ch. 663, p. 1828) provided that enforcement activities should thereafter be carried on by this new bureau, rather than by the Division of Weights and Measures. The bureau was entitled Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection.

Stats. 1935, ch. 663, p. 1828. Approved July 16, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

Structural Pest Control Board

1935 The Structural Pest Control Board was created in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1935. It was to be composed of five members, who fulfilled certain qualifications, who were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The board was authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, to appoint a Registrar of Structural Pest Control Operators. The board was to give examinations, issue licenses, and make rules and regulations relating to the practice of structural pest control.

Stats. 1935, ch. 823, p. 2233. Approved July 20, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

Yacht and Ship Brokers Commission

1935 The Yacht and Ship Brokers Act created, in 1935, a Yacht and Ship Brokers Commission in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. With the approval of the Governor, the director of the department was to appoint a Yacht and Ship Brokers Commissioner. This officer was to give examinations, issue licenses, publish reports and directories of licensed brokers and salesmen, and make rules and regulations.

Stats. 1935, ch. 824, p. 2238. Approved July 20, 1935; in effect Sept. 15, 1935.

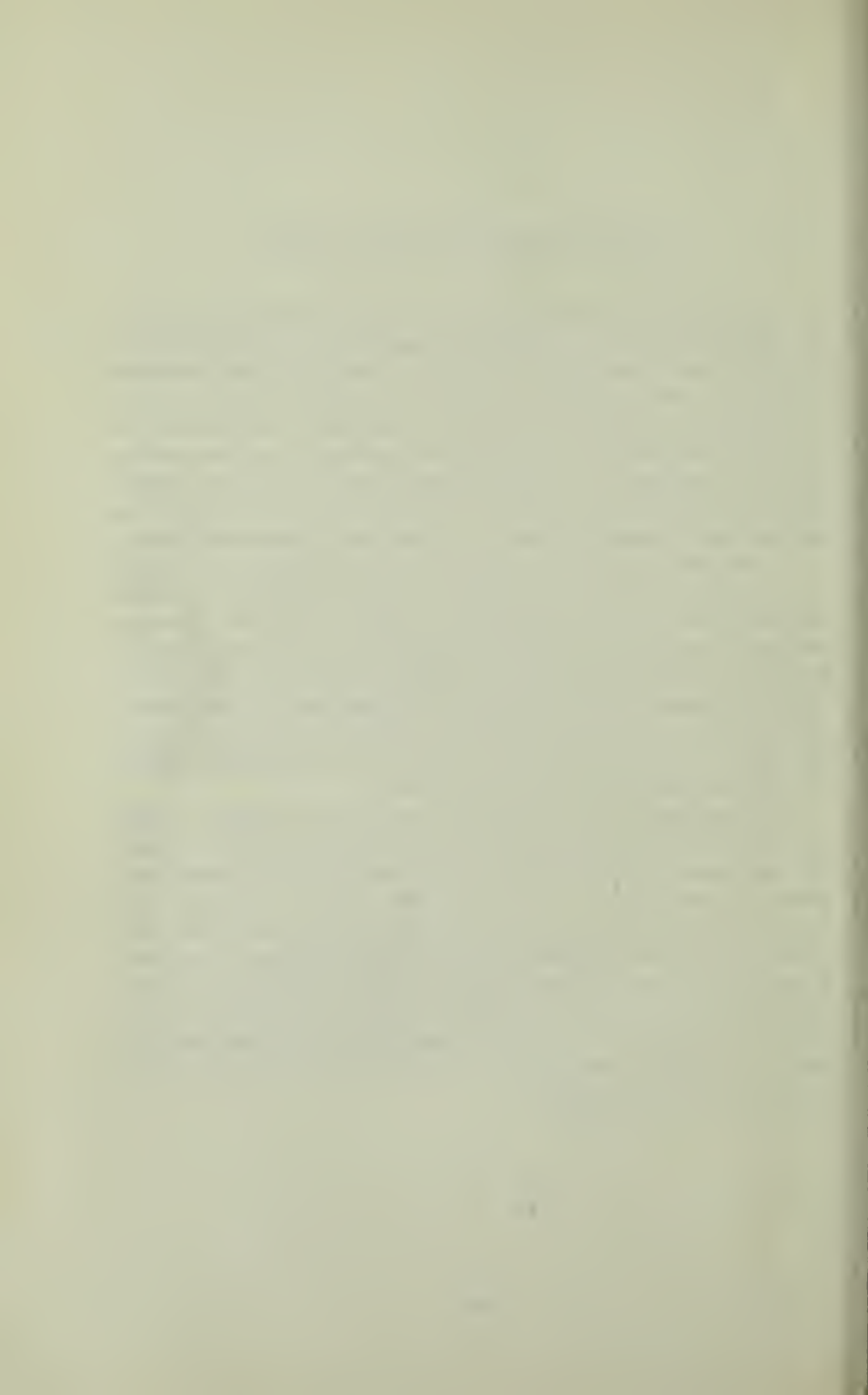
PUBLIC HEALTH

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

An early law concerning California's public health was passed in 1870 (Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 228, p. 329; approved and in effect Mar. 18, 1870). This act created the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, consisting of seven physicians (two from Sacramento, and the other five from different sections of the state) appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. In 1872 the same provision was made section 2978 of the Political Code. The name was given then, and thereafter, simply as State Board of Health. This first board was merely an advisory and informational body. Its powers were exceedingly limited.

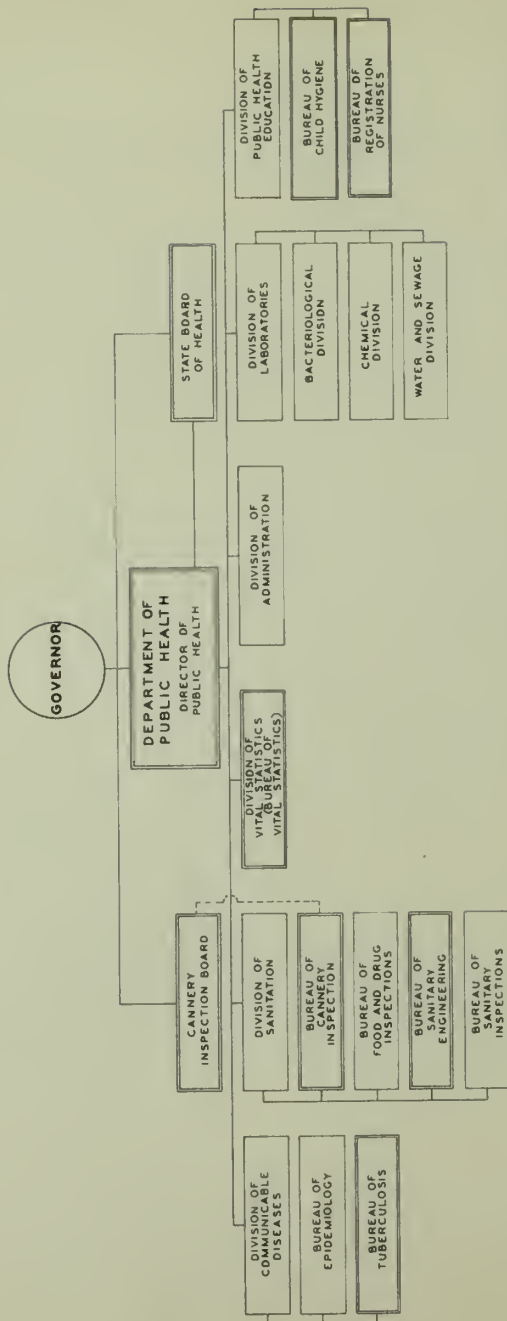
In 1905 section 2978 of the Political Code was completely rewritten (Stats. 1905, ch. 340, p. 397; approved Mar. 20, 1905). The locality specification for the board members was omitted, and, what was more important, their powers were greatly expanded. The State Board of Health was now able to become an important unit in the state government. It attained, in fact, the status of a department of public health, although it was not so titled until 1927. Various divisions were organized under its jurisdiction, and from time to time additional bureaus and divisions were created under its control.

The Department of Public Health was created in 1927. It succeeded to all the powers and duties of the old State Board of Health. The early body was abolished, but a new State Board of Health, consisting of the Director of Public Health and six other members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created. All members were to be licensed and practicing physicians of the state. It was specified that this board should be the controlling body of the department, with the Director of Public Health serving as the executive officer. The structure organized to administer public health activities now is not, therefore, fundamentally very different from that developed during the preceding decades.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



☒ CREATED BY LAW

☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1. Bureau of Epidemiology
2. Bureau of Tuberculosis

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

1. Bacteriological Division
2. Chemical Division
3. Water and Sewage Division

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

1. Bureau of Child Hygiene
2. Bureau of Registration of Nurses

DIVISION OF SANITATION

1. Bureau of Cannery Inspection
2. Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections
3. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering
4. Bureau of Sanitary Inspections

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health was created in 1927 (Stats. 1927, ch. 276, p. 494; approved Apr. 29, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927). It succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Health; a body which had existed since 1870, and which had developed such a high degree of organization that it really enjoyed departmental status. The old board was abolished by this act, but the department was placed under the control of a new State Board of Health, created at this time. For a more complete discussion of this body, see *State Board of Health* p. 199). The position of Director of Public Health was also created. This officer was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. He was to be the executive officer of the State Board of Health to enforce its orders and regulations.

No particular organization for the department was specified by the act of 1927. Since the department succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Board of Health and of all its subdivisions, these subdivisions were, in general, continued in force in the same form in which they had previously existed. This being so, the whole story of the development of each unit has been discussed under the name of that unit in the following pages, without dividing the material into a historical section before 1927, and a present-organization section after that date. The departmental structure now consists of six divisions, with several bureau subdivisions. The adoption of the term "division" generally, and the grouping of several bureaus together to form each division, took place in the latter part of 1929.

Division of Administration

Bureau of Administration

1910 In the biennium 1910-1912 a Bureau of Administration was established under the State Board of Health. The duties assigned to it included financial and administrative work, legal activities, sewage disposal investigations (later taken over by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering), and morbidity statistics collection (transferred in 1920 or 1921 to the Division of Epidemiology). At the same time that the Bureau of Administration was established, a separate Bureau of Publications and Health Information was set up. This did not function very long, however, for in the 1912-

1914 biennium publicity activities were turned over to the Bureau of Administration.

Division of Administration

- 1929 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1929, the name of this subdivision was changed from Bureau of Administration to Division of Administration. To it have been assigned activities relating to organization, finance, care of crippled children, publicity, and other functions which are of an administrative character.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

- 1927 A law passed in 1927 required the State Board of Health to seek out needy physically defective or handicapped persons under the age of eighteen years, and to provide the proper diagnostic and surgical, medical, hospital, etc., treatment. In order to carry out these duties, the Division of Crippled Children was established in October, 1927. The designation Bureau of Crippled Children is now often used in referring to this work. The care of crippled children, however, is an administrative unit within the Division of Administration. It is not a separate bureau.

Stats. 1927, ch. 590, p. 1021. Approved May 17, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

- 1917 A Bureau of Social Hygiene was established as a war measure on Aug. 13, 1917. It continued to function until 1924, when it went out of existence as a separate bureau. A small sum of money which remained under a federal grant during the war has been used since in purchasing drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases. These are supplied to certain institutions, which are unable to buy such drugs, for worthy indigent individuals. The work is carried on by the Division of Administration.

Division of Communicable Diseases

This division was established in 1929, when the Department of Public Health was reorganized. It was preceded by a Bureau of Communicable Diseases, created some fifteen years earlier under the control of the State Board of Health. The history of this agency is discussed below under the entry *Bureau of Epidemiology*, and more fully under *Division of Laboratories—Bacteriological Division* (p. 205).

1. BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Bureau of Epidemiology

- 1906 A Bureau of Epidemiology was started experimentally by the secretary of the State Board of Health during the biennium 1906-1908. The work was considered so valuable that it was continued as part of the duties of the State Hygienic Laboratory.

Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory. Division of Epidemiological Investigations.

- 1912 When the State Board of Health was reorganized in January, 1912, a Division of Epidemiological Investigations was established in the Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory.

Bureau of Communicable Diseases. Division of Epidemiology.

- 1915 In 1915 the Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory became the Bureau of Communicable Diseases with the Division of Epidemiology as a subdivision.

Division of Epidemiology

- 1921 In 1921 the Division of Epidemiology was separated from the State Hygienic Laboratory, and became an independent unit.
- 1927 In the biennium 1926-1928 the designation Division of Preventable Diseases was adopted. The name Division of Epidemiology still appeared in some reports, however.

Division of Communicable Diseases. Bureau of Epidemiology.

- 1929 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1929 this division became the Bureau of Epidemiology in the Division of Communicable Diseases.

2. BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS.

California Tuberculosis Commission

- 1911 In 1911 the State Board of Health was required to make a special investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in California, and to determine the best means for its eradication. The California Tuberculosis Commission was appointed by the board to do this work. The establishment of the Bureau of Tuberculosis resulted from one of the recommendations of the commission.

Stats. 1911, ch. 692, p. 1350. Approved and in effect May 1, 1911.

Bureau of Tuberculosis

- 1913 A law was passed in 1913 providing for the establishment and maintenance of a Department of Tuberculosis under the direction of the State Board of Health. There was to be an Advisory Board to this department, of four members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1913, ch. 385, p. 813. Approved June 13, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1915 The act of 1913 was repealed two years later. In place of the Department of Tuberculosis and its Advisory Board, a Bureau of Tuberculosis under the control of the State Board of Health was created.

Stats. 1915, ch. 766, p. 1530. Approved June 12, 1915; in effect Aug. 11, 1915.

- 1929 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1929, the Bureau of Tuberculosis was placed in a Division of Communicable Diseases.

Division of Dental Hygiene

A Division of Dental Hygiene, to be maintained by the State Board of Health, was created in 1921. Its purpose was "to investigate conditions of dental hygiene affecting the health of the children of this state and to disseminate educational information relating thereto . . ."

The law creating this division has never been repealed. Through lack of legislative appropriation, however, the division was able to function for two years only, and then went out of existence.

Stats. 1921, ch. 412, p. 605. Approved May 25, 1921; in effect July 29, 1921.

Division of Laboratories

The Division of Laboratories, also termed Bureau of Laboratories, was created in 1931, when the Foods and Drugs Laboratory and the water and sewage laboratory of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering were merged with the Bacteriological (formerly Hygienic) Laboratory. These three laboratories retained their identities, however, and became the Chemical Division, Bacteriological Division, and Water and Sewage Division of the Bureau of Laboratories.

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION.**State Hygienic Laboratory**

- 1905 A law passed in 1905 provided for the establishment and maintenance of a State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley under the management and for the use of the State Board of Health.

The Regents of the University of California were to appoint a director of the laboratory and assistants.

Stats. 1905, ch. 223, p. 209. Approved Mar. 18, 1905.

- 1911 The act of 1905 was amended in 1911. The laboratory was placed entirely under the management and control of the State Board of Health, and the board was given authority to establish branch laboratories at other places in the state. The director of the laboratory was to be appointed henceforth by the State Board of Health instead of by the Regents of the University of California.

Stats. 1911, ch. 154, p. 320. Approved Mar. 9, 1911; in effect July 1, 1911.

Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory

- 1912 The State Board of Health reorganized its administrative machinery in January, 1912. The State Hygienic Laboratory became Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory, with three subdivisions: Division of Biological Examinations, Division of Preventive Therapeutics, and Division of Epidemiological Investigations.

Bureau of Communicable Diseases. Division of the Hygienic Laboratory.

- 1915 As medical knowledge concerning communicable diseases increased, the laboratory activities in this field expanded. In 1915 the name was changed from Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory to Bureau of Communicable Diseases. The bureau was organized into a Division of Epidemiology and a Laboratory Division. The office of Consulting Parasitologist was also established.
- 1917 In 1917 the bureau was again reorganized. Four divisions were set up: Division of the Hygienic Laboratory; Division of Epidemiology; Division of Entomology (the name of the office of Consulting Parasitologist being changed to Consulting Entomologist); and a new Division of Parasitology (first called, for a very short time, Division of Biology).

State Hygienic Laboratory

- 1921 In 1921 the Bureau of Communicable Diseases was dissolved; the Division of Epidemiology and the State Hygienic Laboratory being separated, the Division of Entomology going out of existence, and the Division of

Parasitology becoming, in effect, a subdivision of the State Hygienic Laboratory.

Bacteriological Division

1931 The designation Bacteriological Laboratory was first substituted for State Hygienic Laboratory in the 1926-1928 biennial report. In 1931 this laboratory became the Bacteriological Division of the Bureau of Laboratories.

2. CHEMICAL DIVISION.

1907 A law passed in 1907 established a state laboratory for the analysis and examination of food and drugs. This was administered for many years by the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the State Board of Health.

1931 In 1931 all the laboratories of the various subdivisions of the Department of Public Health were merged to form the Bureau of Laboratories. The chemical laboratory of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs was therefore removed from that subdivision and placed in the new Division of Laboratories. For a more complete discussion of the history and for statutory references, see *Division of Sanitation—Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections* (p. 209).

3. WATER AND SEWAGE DIVISION.

1915 A laboratory for the analysis of water and sewage specimens was established in the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering when it was created in 1915.

1931 In 1931 this laboratory was merged with the Foods and Drugs and the Bacteriological Laboratories to form the Bureau of Laboratories. It became the Water and Sewage Division of the new bureau. For the history of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, see *Division of Sanitation—Bureau of Sanitary Engineering* (p. 210).

Division of Public Health Education

This division was set up in 1929 when the department was reorganized. It comprises two bureaus that were previously independent units.

1. BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE.

1919 The State Board of Health was authorized in 1919 to maintain a Bureau of Child Hygiene, which should investigate

conditions affecting the health of the children of the state and disseminate educational information.

Stats. 1919, ch. 583, p. 1234. Approved May 27, 1919; in effect July 27, 1919.

- 1923 A law of 1923 accepted the provisions of the federal "Sheppard-Towner" Act ("an act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy . . ."), and empowered the Bureau of Child Hygiene to cooperate with the U. S. Children's Bureau in administering it.

Stats. 1923, ch. 65, p. 132. Approved Apr. 30, 1923.

- 1929 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1929, the Bureau of Child Hygiene was placed in the Division of Public Health Education.

2. BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.

- 1930 From September, 1930, until July, 1932, an Advisory Public Health Nurse functioned in the Department of Public Health. Shortage of funds necessitated the discontinuance of the position after that biennium.

3. BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

- 1913 In 1913 provision was made for the establishment and maintenance by the State Board of Health of a Department of Examination and Registration of Graduate Nurses. The subdivision was called, from the beginning, the Bureau of Registration of Nurses. A director was appointed in October, 1913, and work was started at once. The law repealed in effect an act of 1905 (ch. 405, p. 533) which had required the Board of Regents of the University of California to give examinations and issue certificates to qualified nurses. The act of 1905 was actually repealed in 1921 (ch. 634, p. 1070).

Stats. 1913, ch. 319, p. 613. Approved June 12, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1929 In 1929 the Division of Public Health Education was established, and the Bureau of Registration of Nurses was placed in it.

Division of Sanitation

The present Division of Sanitation was created in 1929 when the Department of Public Health was reorganized. The designation had previously belonged to a subdivision carrying on those activities now assigned to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspections. This division has four bureaus under it.

1. BUREAU OF CANNERY INSPECTIONS.

Distinction should be drawn between the Bureau of Cannery Inspections and the Cannery Inspection Board. The latter agency is an independent board created in 1933. As it is closely allied in interest and function with the bureau, discussion concerning it follows the description of the Bureau of Cannery Inspections.

Division of Cannery Inspection

1925 An act to regulate the conduct of canneries, and to create a Division of Cannery Inspection was passed in 1925. The State Board of Health was authorized to appoint a Chief Cannery Inspector and such other officers as were necessary to enforce the act.

Stats. 1925, ch. 428, p. 931. Approved May 23, 1925.

Bureau of Cannery Inspections

1929 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1929, the Division of Cannery Inspection became the Bureau of Cannery Inspections in the Division of Sanitation.

Cannery Inspection Board

1933 The Cannery Inspection Act was amended in 1933. Section 4 of the amended act created the Cannery Inspection Board of five members, consisting of the secretary of the State Board of Health, the Director of the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, University of California, "and three men experienced in, and with substantial investments in, and actively engaged in the canning industry at the time of their appointment, to be appointed by the State Board of Health." The term of office of the three appointive members was to be one year. This board was to estimate the cost of the inspections and examinations to be made, and the number of cases of certain products that would be packed during the canning season.

Stats. 1933, ch. 884, p. 2292. Approved June 12, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

2. BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTIONS.

Department of Pure Foods and Drugs

1907 A state laboratory for the analysis and examination of food and drugs, under the supervision of the State Board of Health, was established in 1907. A statute forbidding the sale of adulterated food and liquors

had been passed as early as 1850. Many similar laws were adopted in subsequent years, but no special machinery for their enforcement was provided, so that little was accomplished in this field until the law of 1907 was passed. The subdivision in which the State Food and Drug Laboratory functioned was called at first the Department of Pure Foods and Drugs.

Stats. 1907, ch. 181, p. 208. Approved Mar. 11, 1907; in effect Jan. 1. 1908.

Bureau of Foods and Drugs

1910 In the biennium 1910-1912 the name was changed to Bureau of Foods and Drugs.

Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections

1931 The laboratories of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs and the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering were merged with the Bacteriological Laboratory to form the Bureau of Laboratories in 1931. On Apr. 12, 1932, the field activities of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs (in the interim continued by the laboratory staff) were assigned to a separate subdivision designated Bureau of Food and Drug inspections. This bureau was placed in the Division of Sanitation.

3. BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

1915 A law passed in 1915 provided for the establishment and maintenance of a Department of Sanitary Engineering under the direction of the State Board of Health. The subdivision was called from the beginning Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

Stats. 1915, ch. 478, p. 800. Approved May 24, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

1929 When the Department of Public Health was reorganized in 1929, this bureau was placed in the new Division of Sanitation.

Malaria Control

1923 The Division of Malaria Control was created Jan. 1, 1923, in the Bureau of Administration of the State Board of Health. Its activities were made possible by a special appropriation for malaria control allowed by the 1921 Legislature (*Stats. 1921, ch. 417, p. 608*). Work was started and comprehensive surveys were made in 1922, before the division was organized.

1932 On May 1, 1932, the duties of the Division of Malaria Control were transferred to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. They were carried on as part of the regular activities of the bureau, and not in a separate subdivision thereafter.

4. BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Bureau of Administration. Sanitary Inspector.

1914 On Jan. 22, 1914, a Sanitary Inspector was added to the staff of the State Board of Health. He functioned in the Bureau of Administration, making surveys and investigations of sanitary conditions in selected places.

Division of Sanitation

1921 In 1921 two more inspectors were added to the staff. The Division of Sanitation was established as a separate subdivision of the department.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspections

1929 When the Division of Sanitation was set up in 1929 to include four subdivisions, the earlier Division of Sanitation became the Bureau of Sanitary Inspections in the new division.

Division of Vital Statistics

State Registrar

1858 The position of State Registrar was created in 1858. This officer was to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. The act provided for the registration of all marriages, births, divorces, and deaths in California.

Stats. 1858, ch. 356, p. 342. Approved Apr. 26, 1858.

1860 The act of 1858 was repealed in 1860.

Stats. 1860, ch. 300, p. 280. Approved Apr. 27, 1860.

Bureau of Vital Statistics

1905 A Bureau of Vital Statistics, to be maintained by the State Board of Health at Sacramento, was created in 1905. The bureau was placed under the supervision of the secretary to the State Board of Health, and he was made ex officio State Registrar of Vital Statistics. The collection of vital statistics had been assigned, since 1872, to the secretary of the State Board of Health, by section 3080 of the Political Code. This section stated that each county recorder should transmit

every three months a record of births, marriages, and deaths, to the secretary of the State Board of Health. It had been impossible, however, to enforce the law, and statistical records were very incomplete before 1905.

Stats. 1905, ch. 110, p. 103. Approved Mar. 18, 1905.

- 1915 The act relating to vital statistics was completely rewritten in 1915, but it still provided for the Bureau of Vital Statistics and the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. An amendment in 1917 (ch. 548, p. 717) made the position of state registrar separate from that of the secretary to the board.

Stats. 1915, ch. 378, p. 575. Approved May 19, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

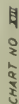
Division of Vital Statistics

- 1929 In 1929, when the Department of Public Health was reorganized with divisions as the major units and bureaus as subdivisions under them, the Bureau of Vital Statistics became also the Division of Vital Statistics.

PUBLIC WORKS



AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

1. Architectural Section
2. Clerical Section
3. Construction Section
4. Contracts, Specifications and Estimating Section
5. Engineering Section
6. Structural Engineering Section

DIVISION OF CONTRACTS AND RIGHTS OF WAY

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

1. Accounting Department
 2. Bridge Department
 3. City and Cooperative Projects Department
 4. Construction Department
 5. Equipment Department
 6. Maintenance Department
 7. Materials and Research Department
 8. Department of Surveys and Plans
- Central Office
- Districts I to XI

DIVISION OF PORTS

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works and the office of Director of Public Works were created in 1921 (ch. 607, p. 1039; approved May 31, 1921, in effect July 30, 1921). Two very important reorganizations occurred in 1923 (ch. 286, p. 595), and 1927 (ch. 252, p. 459), each of which virtually remade the department. The Director of Public Works is appointed by and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. He was required to act, from 1921 to 1923, as chief of the Division of Highways, with the title State Highway Engineer; and from 1923 to 1927 as chief of the Division of Engineering and Irrigation, with the designation State Engineer.

The act which created the department specified that it should succeed to the powers and duties of the State Carey Act Commission, the State Engineer, the State Land Settlement Board (although this was continued as an advisory board), the State Water Commission, the State Highway Engineer, and the Department of Engineering. The major lines of its development lead, however, from the Department of Engineering, created in 1907, and the State Water Commission, created in 1911. The former body merits such detailed consideration that it is treated as a separate department in Section I—Historical. It, again, was preceded by various agencies, so that it may be said that the roots of the Department of Public Works go back to 1878, when the position of State Engineer was created.

In 1921 five divisions were specified by the act: the Division of Highways, Division of Engineering and Irrigation, Division of Water Rights, Division of Land Settlement, and Division of Architecture. In the reorganization of 1923 the Land Settlement and Highways Divisions were omitted, but the latter was returned to the department in 1927. In 1929 two of the divisions were amalgamated, so that the law (ch. 373, p. 695), specified only three divisions: the Division of Highways, Division of Water Resources, and Division of Architecture. To these have been added the Division of Motor Vehicles (from 1929 to 1931 only), Division of Contracts and Rights of Way, Division of Ports, and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Division. The last three were created by administrative order and are not, therefore, listed in the law.

The act of 1921 also created a Board of Public Works, consisting of the Director of Public Works and the three members of the California Highway Commission, with certain duties relating to the subject of highway bonds. In 1927, however, this body was abolished. For the

relationship of the California Highway Commission to the department, see *Division of Highways* (p. 225).

I

Historical: before 1921

PORTS

Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Eureka

- 1870 The Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Eureka was created in 1870. It was to be composed of the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Humboldt, the president of the Board of Trustees of the town of Eureka, both ex officio members, and one member appointed by the Governor for a term of two years.

Stats. 1869-1870, ch. 506, p. 744. Approved and in effect Apr. 4, 1870.

- 1927 The Department of Public Works succeeded to the powers and duties of this board in 1927. See *Division of Ports* (p. 229).

Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego

- 1889 Certain sections were added to the Political Code in 1889, creating the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego. The board was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1889, ch. 211, p. 305. Approved Mar. 18, 1889.

- 1927 The Department of Public Works succeeded to the powers and duties of this board in 1927. See *Division of Ports* (p. 229).

Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Port of San Jose

- 1913 The Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Port of San Jose on the southerly arm of the bay of San Francisco was created in 1913. The board was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1913, ch. 604, p. 1128. Approved June 14, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

- 1927 In 1927 the Department of Public Works succeeded to the powers and duties of this board. See *Division of Ports* (p. 229).

State Water Commission

- 1911 A Board of Control (Water Power) was created in 1911. The board was to be composed of the Governor and the State Engineer as ex officio members, and three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1911, ch. 406, p. 813. Approved and in effect Apr. 8, 1911.

- 1912 In 1912 the State Water Commission was created in place of the Board of Control (Water Power), by an act identical with that of 1911, except for an extension of the term of license. The act of 1911 was repealed.

Stats. Ex. Sess. 1911, ch. 41, p. 175. Approved Jan. 2, 1912; in effect 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature.

- 1913 The earlier law was expanded by an act known as the "Water Commission Act" in 1913. Among other changes, the sections relating to the State Water Commission were reworded and enlarged. The membership and term of office remained the same as that of the Board of Control (Water Power), however.

The commission has been defined as ". . . an administrative and quasi-judicial body having supervision over the acquisition and defining of water rights and the use of water from the natural stream channels and lakes of California." (State Water Commission. Biennial report no. 3, 1918-1920, p. 9.)

Stats. 1913, ch. 586, p. 1012. Approved June 16, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913. Subjected to referendum and passed Nov. 3, 1914.

- 1921 The Department of Public Works succeeded to the powers and duties of the State Water Commission in 1921. See *Division of Water Resources* (p. 230).

Carey Act Commission

- 1915 A law passed in 1915 established the Carey Act Commission for the investigation, selection, reclamation, control and disposal of all lands granted the state under the provisions of the act passed by the United States Congress known as the Carey Act. The Commission was to consist of the secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, or, until such an officer should be appointed, of a member of the State Water Commission, the State Engineer, and the Surveyor General.

Stats. 1915, ch. 613, p. 1140. Approved June 4, 1915; in effect Aug. 8, 1915.

- 1921 The Department of Public Works succeeded to the powers and duties of the Carey Act Commission in 1921.

State Land Settlement Board

1917 The State Land Settlement Board was created in 1917, and was a part of the Department of Public Works from 1921 to 1923. For the complete history of this board, see *State Land Settlement Board* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Finance* (p. 75).

Department of Engineering

This was one of the first major departments of the state government. It was so important and so complex that it is treated here as a separate department, although it is no longer in existence, having become a part of the Department of Public Works in 1921.

In 1907 (ch. 183, p. 215; approved Mar. 11, 1907) a Department of Engineering was created, to consist of an Advisory Board composed of the Governor, the State Engineer, the General Superintendent of State Hospitals, and the chairman of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco. The State Engineer, who was to be a civil engineer appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was to be the head or executive officer of the department. He was authorized to appoint various assistants, including the State Architect. All architectural work of the state was to be under the charge of the latter officer. In the amended act of 1911 the State Highway Engineer was added to the list of officers.

The new department was to take over full control of all public works, highways, reclamation and drainage of land, and activities of similar nature. One assistant state engineer was to be assigned to the State Board of Harbor Commissioners. The State Engineer was also to consult with the California Debris Commission.

The property, reports, etc. of the Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commission of Public Works, the State Highway Commissioner, the Debris Commissioner, and the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner, were to be transferred to the Department of Engineering, and the various acts relating to them were repealed.

A. Engineering: before 1907

State Engineer

1878 In 1878 the office of State Engineer was created. This officer was to investigate the problems of the irrigation of the plains, the condition of the drainage lines of the state, and the

improvement of the navigation of rivers. He was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of two years.

Stats. 1877-1878, ch. 429, p. 634. Approved and in effect Mar. 29, 1878.

- 1889 In 1889 section one of the act of 1878 was amended to the effect that the office of State Engineer was to remain in existence for a period of two years only from the time the act took effect. The State Mineralogist was to be ex officio State Engineer. The position of State Engineer was thus abolished until it was created once more in 1907. The designation of State Engineer is now given to the chief of the Division of Water Resources.

Stats. 1889, ch. 218, p. 328. Approved Mar. 19, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS

Commissioner of Public Works

- 1893 A Commissioner of Public Works was created in 1893 to study the problem of flood control, and to supervise and manage such public works as the law might require. The commissioner was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1893, ch. 232, p. 345. Approved and in effect Mar. 24, 1893.

- 1907 The position of Commissioner of Public Works was abolished by the act which created the Department of Engineering in 1907.

Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works

- 1897 An act of 1897 required the Governor to appoint five persons to be known as the Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works. The term of office was to be four years.

Stats. 1897, ch. 114, p. 171. Approved and in effect Mar. 17, 1897.

- 1907 The law of 1897 was repealed in 1907 by the act which created the Department of Engineering.

Debris Commissioner

- 1893 In 1893 the Governor was authorized to appoint by Jan. 1, 1894, for a period of four years, an engineer to be called the Debris Commissioner. The purpose of this act was to provide for cooperation by the state with the California Debris Commission created by the United States Congress. By subsequent

amendments, the time of appointment of the Debris Commissioner was extended to 1910.

Stats. 1893, ch. 228, p. 339. Approved Mar. 24, 1893.

- 1907 The functions of the Debris Commissioner were assigned to the State Engineer, and the acts relating to the office were repealed, in 1907.

HIGHWAYS

Bureau of Highways

- 1895 A Bureau of Highways, composed of three commissioners appointed by the Governor, was created in 1895. This bureau was to study the laws, physical features, and economic and legal status of highways in the state. It was to exist for two years only, and in fact did go out of existence in 1897 when the Department of Highways was created. It may be mentioned, as one of the oddities that may be found among the statutes, that this act of 1895 was repealed by the statutes of 1921 (ch. 635, p. 1070).

Stats. 1895, ch. 203, p. 263. Approved and in effect Mar. 27, 1895.

Department of Highways

- 1897 A Department of Highways, to which were to be transferred the property and reports of the Bureau of Highways, was created in 1897. The department was to consist of three executive officers, known as Highway Commissioners, but after a period of two years the number was to be decreased to one Highway Commissioner only. This officer was to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Stats. 1897, ch. 272, p. 443. Approved and in effect Apr. 1, 1897.

- 1907 The activities of the Highway Commissioner were taken over by the Department of Engineering in 1907, and the law of 1897 was repealed.

Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner

- 1895 An act of 1895 provided for the appointment by the Governor of the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner. The term of office was to be two years.

Stats. 1895, ch. 128, p. 119. Approved and in effect Mar. 26, 1895.

- 1907 This act was repealed by the law which created the Department of Engineering in 1907.

B. Engineering: 1907-1921

Bureau of Architecture

Division of Architecture

1907 Upon the organization of the Department of Engineering in 1907, the architectural work was segregated in an Architectural Department. The designation Division of Architecture was adopted within the next year or two.

Bureau of Architecture

1915 In 1915, or the early part of 1916, a certain degree of reorganization took place in the Department of Engineering. The term "bureau" instead of "division" was adopted, and each bureau was further subdivided.

1. DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE.

1915 At the time of reorganization, all architectural work was placed in the Division of Architecture of the Bureau of Architecture. In 1920, shortly before the Department of Engineering became a part of the Department of Public Works, the organization of this division consisted of the following sections: Architectural Designing; Landscape Architecture; Architectural Drafting; Specification Writing, Material Cataloging and Testing, Change Orders; Quantity Surveying, Estimating, Construction, Contract and Days Labor, Inspection; Blue Printing.

2. DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

1915 The engineering work at state institutions was placed in the Division of Engineering of the Bureau of Architecture. In 1920 the division was composed of five sections: Mechanical, Structural, Hydraulic, Civil, and Electrical Engineering.

Bureau of Highways

California Highway Commission

1911 Three members were added to the Advisory Board of the Department of Engineering in 1911. They were to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor, being designated as "the appointed members of said advisory board." On Aug. 8, 1911, the Advisory Board

adopted a resolution naming these members the "California Highway Commission," and delegating to them powers necessary to the work of constructing the state highways under the State Highways Act. When the Department of Engineering was organized in 1907, the highway work had been placed in a Highway Department as a subdivision of the engineering activities of the department.

Stats. 1911, ch. 409, p. 823. Approved Apr. 8, 1911.

Bureau of Highways

1915 When the Department of Engineering was reorganized in 1915 or 1916, the designation Bureau of Highways was the one officially employed, but the California Highway Commission continued to act as an executive body and to make reports. The organization of this body was so complex as to be practically a separate department in itself. When this bureau became the Division of Highways of the Department of Public Works in 1921, there were nine subdivisions in it. Of these the Accounting, Disbursing, Legal, and Purchasing Departments seem to have been separate administrative units; whereas the Bridge, Construction, Equipment, Maintenance, and Testing Departments appear to have been merely functional groupings of the activities of the commission. Most of these were created as specific departments when highway work was reorganized in 1923. See *Division of Highways* (p. 225).

Bureau of Economics

1915 When the Department of Engineering was reorganized in 1915, or the early part of 1916, a Bureau of Economics was created. In previous biennial reports the activities placed in this bureau had been grouped under the general heading Hydroeconomics. There was probably a separate division in the department.

The Bureau of Economics had charge of all matters pertaining to irrigation, flood control, bridges and dams, etc. The Office of State Roads was also included in it. The bureau was organized as follows:

1. Flood Control and Reclamation Division.
2. Navigation Division.
3. Irrigation Division.
4. State Roads Division.

1917 The Office of State Roads remained in the Bureau of Economics only until 1917, when it was transferred to the Bureau of Highways.

Motor Vehicle Division

1913 A Motor Vehicle Division functioned in the Department of Engineering from 1913 to 1915. In the latter year a separate Motor Vehicle Department of California was created. For the complete history of this division of the state government, both earlier and later, see *Department of Motor Vehicles* (p. 140).

II

Present organization: after 1921

Division of Architecture

This division continued, without a break, the activities of the Bureau of Architecture of the Department of Engineering. Its organization, in 1921, was essentially the same as that of the earlier subdivision. At present there are six sections in this division. The chief of the division is known as the State Architect, as provided in the amended act of 1927.

1. ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

1921 This section carried on the work previously included in the Division of Architecture of the Bureau of Architecture of the Department of Engineering. The designation first used was Architectural Bureau. The substitution of the word "section" for "bureau" was made in 1925.

2. CLERICAL SECTION.

1925 This section was organized as a separate unit in 1925. Its activities had previously been assigned to the Architectural Section.

3. CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

1921 When the Division of Architecture was created in 1921, a Construction Bureau was organized in it. The word "section" was later used in place of "bureau."

4. CONTRACTS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATING SECTION.

1931 Some reorganization of the division took place in 1931. Contracts, Material, Investigation and Specifications had been a subsection under the Architectural Section; and the Estimating Section had been a separate section since 1925. They were combined at the time of reorganization to form the Contracts, Specifications and Estimating Section.

5. ENGINEERING SECTION.

1921 This section continued the activities of the Division of Engineering of the Bureau of Architecture of the Department of Engineering. As in the case of the Architectural Section, the designation first employed was Engineering Bureau.

6. ESTIMATING SECTION.

1925 This was made a separate section in 1925. The work previously had been included in the activities of the Architectural Section. In 1931 the Estimating Section was placed in a new section, designated Contracts, Specifications and Estimating Section.

7. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING SECTION.

1931 In 1931 this section became a separate unit. Before that time it had been a part of the Architectural Section of the division.

Division of Contracts and Rights of Way

This division was created in the latter part of 1927, as the legal activities of the department had by that time grown to such an extent that a separate division was considered necessary. It was preceded by the Legal Department of the Division of Highways.

Division of Highways

The Division of Highways has had a checkered development, mainly because of its indivisibility with the California Highway Commission. The latter agency was continued in existence, with all its earlier powers and duties, by the act of 1921 which created the Department of Public Works. (For a discussion of the early history of this body, see *California Highway Commission* under the *Department of Engineering* in Section I—Historical, p. 222). The act of 1921 also specified that there should be a Division of Highways. The director of the department was to be the chief of the division, and the executive officer of the California Highway Commission. He was given the title State Highway Engineer.

In 1923, however, highway activities were removed from the Department of Public Works. All mention of the Division of Highways was omitted from the Public Works Act (ch. 286, p. 595); and new sections were added to the Political Code relating to the California Highway Commission (ch. 289, p. 614). This agency remained for four years an independent body, administering all the highway work of the state. Its executive officer was known as the State Highway Engineer.

The statutes of 1927 (ch. 252, p. 459) again amended the Political Code sections relating to the Department of Public Works. This time the department succeeded to the powers and duties of the California Highway Commission, although the commission was recreated with more restricted functions. A Division of Highways was again created. The chief of the division is the State Highway Engineer. The division, as at present organized, consists of a Headquarters Office, and various subdivisions which are discussed below. There are, in addition, district offices as the state has been divided for purposes of administration into eleven districts.

The California Highway Commission consists of five members appointed by and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. Its powers are now almost entirely limited to the routing of highways and the allocation of funds. It has the power to change the route of a state highway or to abandon a portion of it, and to select the routes for new state highways. It can designate the funds for the construction of highways into which federal money shall be placed; and it has the power to allocate moneys for the construction or repair of the various roads and highways under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, and to determine the maximum sum that shall be made available. It can also make surveys to determine whether or not a road should be included in the state highway system. Moreover, the Department of Public Works can not take property by eminent domain without authorization from the California Highway Commission.

References to the original laws creating or affecting the administration of this division have been included in the discussion. For the current legal provisions under which the division and the California Highway Commission operate, however, the latest Streets and Highways Code should be consulted.

In 1920 there was created (Const., article XVI, sec. 3. Submitted by initiative and approved by electors Nov. 2, 1920. In effect Dec. 9, 1920) an independent agency which was closely related to the Division of Highways but was entirely independent in administration. This was the State Highway Finance Board. The board was composed of the Governor, State Controller, State Treasurer, chairman of the State Board of Control, and chairman of the California Highway Commission. Its function was to determine when certain highway bonds were to be sold, their dates and interest rates. As the bonds have all been sold, the purpose for which the board was created has been consummated. It has, therefore, gone out of existence.

1. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

1911 This department goes back to 1911, when the California Highway Commission was first organized. From 1921 to

1923 it handled the accounting work for the whole Department of Public Works, but a separation took place in the latter year. A new system of accounting was adopted on July 1, 1926.

2. BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.

1923 This department was organized in 1923. Its duties were more expanded than those of its earlier corresponding functional subdivision, in that the supervision of all bridge construction was added to the preparation of plans and specifications for bridges.

3. CITY AND COOPERATIVE PROJECTS DEPARTMENT.

1933 An act of 1933 allocated one-quarter cent of the gasoline tax to the cities, placing expenditures under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works. To handle this business the City and Cooperative Projects Department was created on Sept. 18, 1933.

Stats. 1933, ch. 767, p. 2029. Approved June 5, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

4. CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

1923 The Construction Department was organized in September, 1923. Among the operations assigned to it were those carried on by the Testing and Research Laboratory.

1928 On Sept. 12, 1928, the Testing and Research Laboratory was removed from the Construction Department to form the new Materials and Research Department.

In 1928 the supervision of prison camp work was added to the duties of this department. For earlier history, see *Division of Highways—Department of Prison Road Camps* (p. 228).

5. MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

1923 This department was established early in 1923, when the work of the California Highway Commission was reorganized into definite departments.

1933 In 1933 there was added to the duties of the Maintenance Department that of enforcing the provisions of the act to regulate and license persons engaged in the business of outdoor advertising, passed in that year.

Stats. 1933, ch. 341, p. 938. Approved May 15, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

6. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

1928 On Sept. 12, 1928, the Testing and Research Laboratory was separated from the Construction Department in which

it had been placed in 1923. It formed the Materials and Research Department.

7. EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT.

1923 The Equipment Department was set up with the reorganization of highway work in 1923. It was given more direct control of the care and handling of the equipment in the several divisions than the earlier Equipment Department of the California Highway Commission had enjoyed.

8. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

1911 An attorney was appointed by the California Highway Commission in November, 1911, to take care of its legislative, claim, and legal activities. This was the foundation of the Legal Department, which continued to function until 1927, when the Division of Contracts and Rights of Way was created in the Department of Public Works. The new division succeeded to most of the activities of the Legal Department.

9. DEPARTMENT OF PRISON ROAD CAMPS.

1923 This department was organized in August, 1923. A law providing for the use of convict labor in highway construction and maintenance had been passed in 1915 (ch. 124, p. 218) and the Department of Engineering had organized road camps in that year. The work was under the supervision of the division engineers. The Convict Pay Law, however, was passed in 1923 (ch. 316, p. 667), and the California Highway Commission established the Department of Prison Road Camps as a result.

1928 On Sept. 12, 1928, this work was transferred to the Construction Department of the Division of Highways.

10. PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

1911 The California Highway Commission organized the Purchasing Department in 1911, as the act which provided for the first issue of highway bonds (Stats. 1909, ch. 383, p. 647) gave to the Department of Engineering full power to purchase all supplies, materials, etc., for the construction and maintenance of the state highway. In 1916 the State Purchasing Department took over all the other purchasing of the Department of Engineering, but highway purchasing remained in the hands of the California Highway Commission until 1926, when it was merged with the purchasing for the other state agencies. See *Department*

of Finance—Division of Service and Supply—Bureau of Purchases (p. 83).

11. DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS AND PLANS.

1923 The Department of Surveys and Plans was created at the time of the reorganization of the state highway work in 1923.

Division of Land Settlement

In the act of 1921 which created the Department of Public Works a Division of Land Settlement was specified. Land settlement activities remained in this department only two years, however, for in 1923 they were again placed under the jurisdiction of the State Land Settlement Board, and the Division of Land Settlement was abolished. For the complete history of land settlement agencies, see *State Land Settlement Board* in Section I—Historical of the *Department of Finance* (p. 75).

Division of Motor Vehicles

The Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Public Works was created in 1929. Two years later it was removed from this department, and an independent agency, the Department of Motor Vehicles, was organized. For the complete history of motor vehicle activities from 1905 to the present time, see *Department of Motor Vehicles* (p. 140).

Division of Ports

1927 The Division of Ports was created in 1927. An act of that year invested the Department of Public Works with the powers and duties previously vested in the Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Port of Eureka, the Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Port of San Diego, and the Board of Harbor Commissioners for the Port of San Jose. For the laws creating these bodies, see the entries under *Ports* in Section I—Historical (p. 217).

Stats. 1927, ch. 516, p. 860. Approved May 16, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

1933 In 1933 the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego was reestablished and created. All powers, duties, and jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works with respect to the administration of the bay and port of San Diego were transferred to the new board. The Division of Ports, therefore, retained administration of the Ports of Eureka and

San Jose only. In the law as it was amended in 1935, however, all reference to the latter port was omitted.

Stats. 1933, ch. 992, p. 2555. Approved June 16, 1933; in effect Aug. 21, 1933.

Division of Water Resources

1929 The Division of Water Resources was created in 1929 by an act which amended the law relating to the Department of Public Works. It was the combination of two divisions which had been created with the organization of the department in 1921. The chief of the division bears the title of State Engineer.

Stats. 1929, ch. 373, p. 695. Approved May 21, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Engineering and Irrigation

1921 The Division of Engineering and Irrigation was specified in the act which created the Department of Public Works. It was really a continuation of the Department of Engineering. The chief of the division was designated the State Engineer. Between 1923 and 1927 the State Engineer was also the Director of the Department of Public Works.

1929 In 1929 this division was combined with the Division of Water Rights to form the Division of Water Resources.

Division of Water Rights

1921 This division was created by the act which created the Department of Public Works, in 1921. It continued the activities of the State Water Commission.

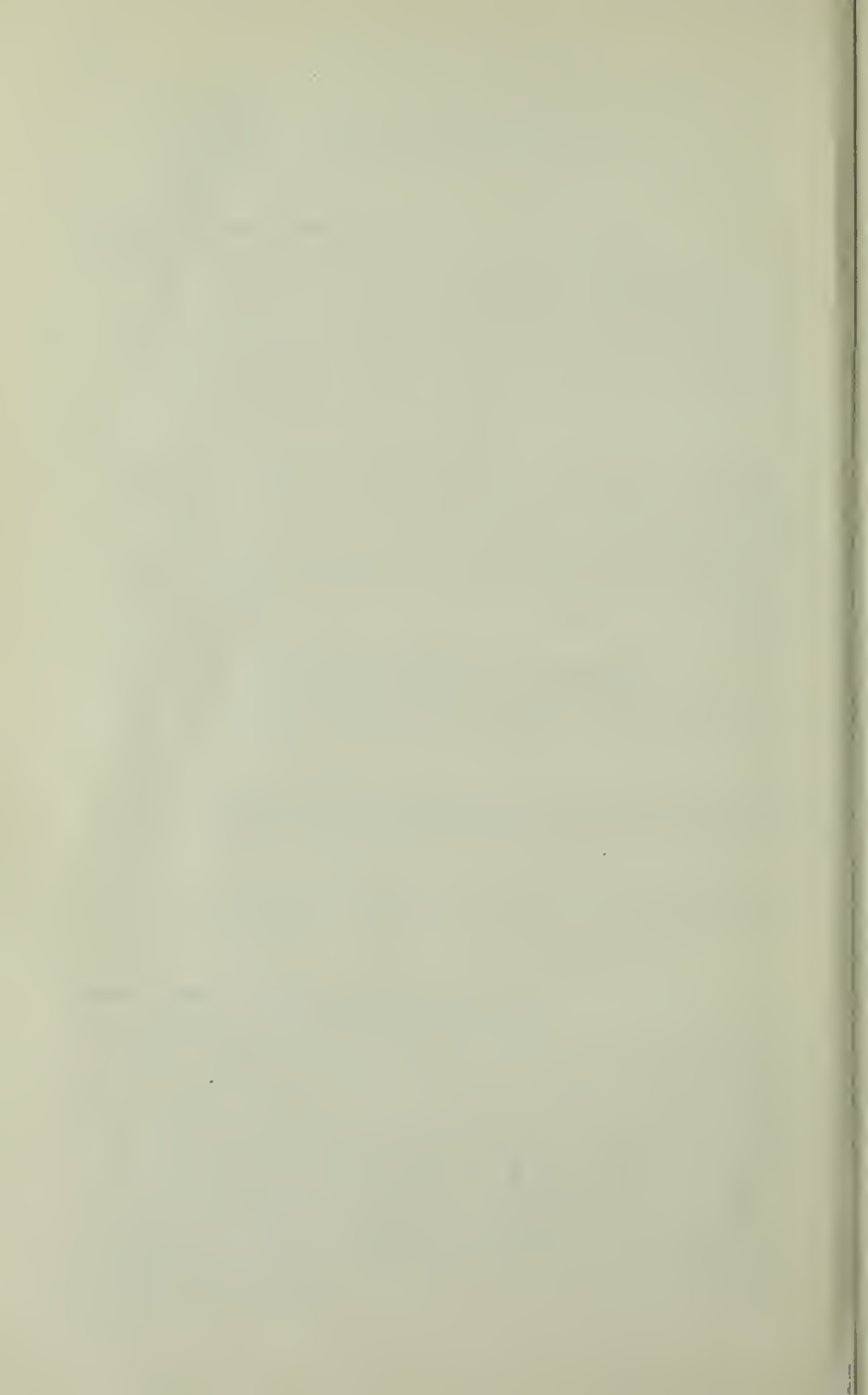
1929 In 1929 this division was combined with the Division of Engineering and Irrigation to form the Division of Water Resources.

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Division

In 1929 the California Toll Bridge Authority and the Department of Public Works were authorized to lay out, acquire and construct a highway crossing from the city of San Francisco across the bay of San Francisco to the county of Alameda. This was done by Stats. 1929, ch. 762, p. 1489 (approved June 10, 1929, in effect Aug. 14, 1929). In 1931 another act was passed (ch. 400, p. 916; approved May 25, 1931, in effect Aug. 14, 1931) which appropriated \$650,000 for the survey, plans, estimates, preliminary engineering, and other preliminary expenses for the construction of the bridge. As a direct consequence of this second act, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Division was organized.

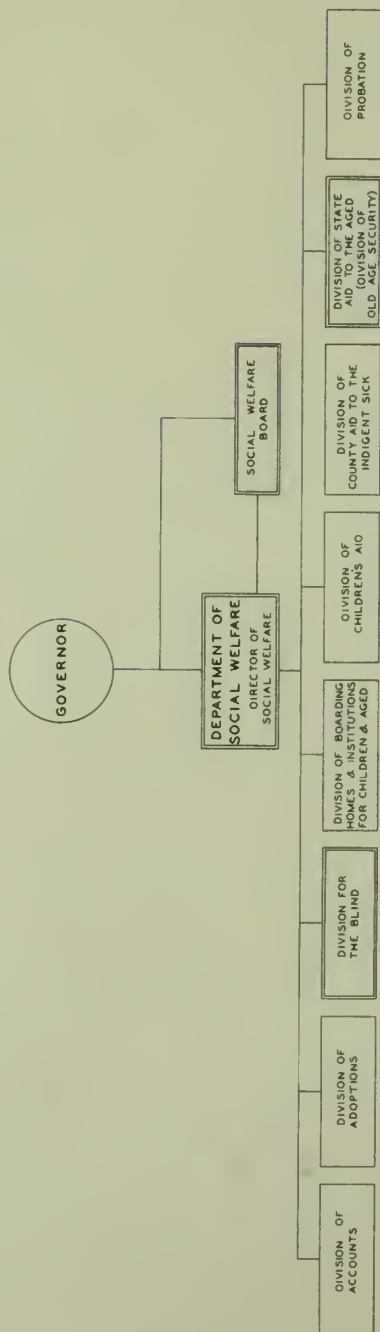
7

SOCIAL WELFARE



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

AS ORGANIZED MAR 1, 1936



☒ CREATED BY LAW
☐ CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
As Organized March 1, 1936

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

DIVISION OF ADOPTIONS

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

DIVISION OF BOARDING HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR
CHILDREN AND AGED

DIVISION OF CHILDREN'S AID

DIVISION OF COUNTY AID TO THE INDIGENT SICK

DIVISION OF OLD AGE SECURITY

DIVISION OF PROBATION

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Social Welfare was created in 1927 (ch. 49, p. 86; approved Apr. 4, 1927, in effect July 29, 1927) as the direct evolution of an early attempt, in 1903, to place supervision of charitable activities in the hands of the state. The State Board of Charities and Corrections, created in that year, grew into the State Department of Public Welfare, and the State Department of Public Welfare was the immediate predecessor of the Department of Social Welfare. The field of activities of the department was made more nearly complete by bringing the children's work, which had followed a separate line of administrative development, under its jurisdiction in 1927, when it succeeded to the powers and duties of the Children's Agents of the State Board of Control. New duties were added by statute in succeeding years.

The law of 1927 also created a Social Welfare Board, to act as the head or governing body of the department. It was to consist of the Director of Social Welfare, and six persons, each appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The director was to be appointed by and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

The organization of the work of the department was left to the discretion of the governing body. The board was allowed to create divisions or subdivisions, and to change or abolish them, subject to the approval of the Governor. Only two, the Division of Old Age Security and the Division for the Blind, have been created specifically by statute. At present there are eight major divisions.

I

Historical: before 1927

State Board of Charities and Corrections

1903 A State Board of Charities and Corrections, consisting of six members appointed by the Governor for a term of twelve years, was created in 1903. The functions of the board were to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the state.

Stats. 1903, ch. 363, p. 482. Approved and in effect Mar. 25, 1903.

State Department of Public Welfare

1925 A law passed in 1925 created a State Department of Public Welfare, which succeeded to all the powers and duties of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The legal provisions regulating the activities of the board, which had heretofore been widely separated, were assembled into adjoining code sections. The new department was to be administered by an executive board of six members, who were to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The Governor was to be ex officio a member of the board.

Stats. 1925, ch. 18, p. 19. Approved Mar. 27, 1925.

Bureau of Children's Aid

State Board of Control. Children's Department.

1913 An act of 1913 amended section 2286 of the Political Code, empowering the State Board of Control to appoint three Children's Agents to visit homes and institutions in which were children to whom state aid was being given or for whom it was being asked. This permitted the development of the Children's Department.

There had been earlier laws making appropriations for the support of orphans, for example those of 1869-1870 (ch. 326, p. 424) and 1880 (ch. 19, p. 13); and the State Board of Charities and Corrections had made some inspections relating to children in institutions; but this was the first agency set up specifically to regulate the care of children.

Stats. 1913, ch. 323, p. 629. Approved May 26, 1913; in effect Aug. 10, 1913.

Department of Finance. Bureau of Children's Aid.

1921 The Department of Finance succeeded to the powers and duties of the Children's Agents of the State Board of Control in 1921. For the first year the division was still called the Children's Department, but after that it was the Bureau of Children's Aid.

Stats. 1921, ch. 603, p. 1027. Approved May 31, 1921; in effect July 30, 1921.

1924 The activities of the State Board of Charities and Corrections and those of the Bureau of Children's Aid were coordinated in March, 1924, when the former appointed as its executive officer the chief of the Bureau of Children's Aid.

1927 When the Department of Social Welfare was created in 1927, it succeeded to the powers and duties of the Children's

Agents. The Bureau of Children's Aid of the Department of Finance was, accordingly, abolished, and a Division of Children's Aid was organized in the new department.

II

Present organization: after 1927

Division of Accounts

This division keeps account of the financial transactions of the department, and audits the claims for aid of the counties. It has been an essential subdivision of the Department of Social Welfare since the latter's organization in 1927. It was a development from the accountant who functioned in the State Department of Public Welfare and the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Division of Adoptions

This division has had a varied history. After a brief period of independence, it became a subdivision of another division. Since 1935, however, it has been a separate section.

- 1927 The Department of Social Welfare was given in 1927 the duty of investigating and reporting upon all petitions for adoptions. This work was assigned at first to the Children's Division. An earlier law (Stats. 1917, ch. 558, p. 770) had required merely the filing of relinquishments for adoption with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Stats. 1927, ch. 691, p. 1196. Approved May 21, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

- 1930 A Division of Adoptions was created in 1930 to handle this work. In 1932 it was placed in the newly created Division of Permits, becoming a subdivision of that division, with its name unchanged.
- 1935 In April, 1935, the Division of Permits was abolished. The Division of Adoptions became once more an independent division.

Division for the Blind

This division was created by the Legislature in 1929.

Division of Surveys and Studies

- 1927 A committee of three was appointed by Governor Young to study the situation and problems of the blind. The Department of Social Welfare immediately undertook a survey of the blind population of the state. Out of the results of the survey, and the proposals of the committee, grew the law of 1929.

Division of State Aid to the Needy Blind

- 1929 In 1929 provision was made for state aid to the needy blind, the act to be enforced by the Department of Social Welfare. A new division was created in the department for this purpose. A previous law had been passed in 1919 (ch. 144, p. 188) relating to county aid for the blind.

Stats. 1929, ch. 529, p. 910. Approved May 28, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division for the Blind

- 1931 The name of the division has been since 1931 Division for the Blind.

Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions for Children and Aged

In January, 1932, a Division of Boarding Homes was created in the Department of Social Welfare. It combined certain activities of previously existing divisions. In February of the same year it was placed in the new Division of Permits, becoming one of the subdivisions of that division. Three years later, in April, 1935, the Division of Permits was abolished by action of the Social Welfare Board, and the Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions for Children and Aged was established as an independent division. The duties of this division fall naturally into two classifications, which indicate the lines of development along which it evolved.

1. CHILDREN.

The law which created the State Department of Public Welfare in 1925 assigned to it the duty of licensing institutions and boarding homes for children. The laws of 1911 and 1913 on this subject were repealed. Stats. 1911 (ch. 569, p. 1087) had provided for the licensing by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of agencies which placed children in homes. Stats. 1913 (ch. 69, p. 73) had provided for the licensing of institutions by the board.

When the Department of Social Welfare was created in 1927 these duties were placed in the Division of Children's Work. By

1930, however, they were carried on by a separate Division of Foster Home Care. In January, 1932, the Division of Boarding Homes was created, the Division of Foster Home Care being absorbed into it. The later history of the assignment of this work to a Division of Permits in February, 1932, and to a Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions for Children and Aged in 1935, is given above.

2. AGED.

The licensing of institutions and boarding houses for the aged by the State Department of Public Welfare was provided for by the law which created that department in 1925. Upon the establishment of the Department of Social Welfare in 1927, this work was placed in the Division of County Relations. When the Division of Boarding Homes was created in January, 1932, the investigation, licensing, and supervision of boarding homes for the aged were removed from the Division of County Relations and assigned to it. The later history of the assignment of this work to a Division of Permits, and then to a Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions for Children and Aged, is given above.

Division of Children's Aid

The Department of Social Welfare succeeded to the powers and duties of the Children's Agents of the State Board of Control in 1927. A new division was immediately organized to carry on these duties. The designation of the division has changed slightly, starting as Division of Children's Work in 1927, but since 1930 it has been the Division of Children's Aid. For early history, see *Bureau of Children's Aid* in Section I—Historical (p. 235).

Division of County Aid to the Indigent Sick

The Division of County Aid to the Indigent Sick was established on Oct. 11, 1935. For an early division concerned with the supervision of county hospitals, see *Division of Hospital Supervision* (p. 239).

Division of County Relations

This division was created with the organization of the department in 1927 to administer those activities which developed from the state's relations with the counties in the care of dependents, delinquents, and the sick poor. It succeeded, therefore, to the major portion of the duties assigned to the State Board of Charities and Corrections in 1903. The institutions which came under the supervision of this division were county hospitals, county farms and homes for the aged, county detention homes, county jails, and county relief and welfare

offices. The designation Division of County Welfare has also been employed in referring to it.

Some time in 1931, or early in 1932, the supervision of county hospitals was taken out of the Division of County Relations, and placed in a Division of Hospital Supervision. In January, 1932, the investigation, licensing, and supervision of boarding homes for the aged were also removed from this division. These activities were placed in the new Division of Boarding Homes. The Division of Probation thereupon took over the remaining functions of the Division of County Relations.

Division of Hospital Supervision

This division was created in 1931, and, because of reduction in the department budget, was abolished in 1932. The supervision of county hospitals had previously been carried on by the Division of County Relations. For the division which handles the work at the present time, see *Division of County Aid to the Indigent Sick* (p. 238).

Division of Old Age Security

This division was created by the Legislature in 1929.

Division of Surveys and Studies

1927 State support of aged persons in indigent circumstances had been started in 1883 (ch. 96, p. 380). The claims for aid under this act were to be presented to, audited, and allowed by the State Board of Examiners. This law was repealed in 1895 (ch. 12, p. 23). In 1901 (ch. 210, p. 636), provision was made for the support of indigents by cities and counties.

A law passed in 1927 empowered the Department of Social Welfare to study old age pension laws of other states and countries; to investigate conditions in California and the system of old age pensions best adapted to such conditions; and to make a report and recommendations to the next Legislature. This was carried on by the Division of Surveys and Studies. As a result of the report, the Old Age Security Act was passed in 1929.

Stats. 1927, ch. 452, p. 774. Approved May 12, 1927; in effect July 29, 1927.

Division of State Aid to the Needy Aged

1929 The Old Age Security Act provided for state aid for the aged, and created the Division of State Aid to the Aged in the Department of Social Welfare. The department called

this division, however, the Division of State Aid to the Needy Aged.

Stats. 1929, ch. 530, p. 914. Approved May 28, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Old Age Security

1931 Since 1931 the designation for the division has been Division of Old Age Security.

Division of Permits

The Division of Permits was created on Feb. 1, 1932, in order to place together such activities as needed investigation, supervision, and licensing. In it were combined the activities of the previously existing Division of Adoptions and Division of Boarding Homes. These two divisions retained their names unchanged, but were hereafter regarded as subdivisions of the Division of Permits.

By action of the Social Welfare Board in April, 1935, the Division of Permits was abolished as a single unit. For the present organization, see *Division of Adoptions* (p. 236), and *Division of Boarding Homes and Institutions for Children and Aged* (p. 237).

Division of Probation

1929 A law passed in 1929 "gave to the Department of Social Welfare the power to investigate and make reports upon the probation work in the various counties and to require monthly reports from the county probation officers." (Department of Social Welfare. Biennial report, 1930-1932, p. 80.)

Before this time probation work had been carried on by the counties without state supervision, the first laws relating to probation having been enacted in 1903. It should be noted, however, that probation committees and adult and juvenile probation officers had been required to file copies of their annual reports with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Stats. 1929, ch. 512, p. 886. Approved May 27, 1929; in effect Aug. 14, 1929.

Division of Statistics

This division was created in the year following the organization of the department, although its roots go back to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Because of a shortage in funds at times, however, it was not able to function continuously, and on June 26, 1933, it was abolished because of the drastic reduction in the department budget. A new Division of Statistics is in the process of formation at the present time.

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